DAILY GAZETTE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Wilson left Boston last night for Indiana.

Hon. Jason B. Brown, a prominent Democrat and State Senator from the southern part of Indiana, addressed a political meeting at Medora, Jackson county, Ind., yesterday, in opposition to Greeley and Brown.

The Fifth (Maine) District Democratic Convention unanimously concurred with the Liberal Republicans in nominating Frederick A. Pike for Congress.

A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch to the New York *Times* of the 30th says that it was announced last Saturday that the names of two hundred Republicans had been marked for challenge there, and yesterday it transpired that nine hundred and eighty-three names out of a voting population of eleven hundred and thirty were marked for challenge in the town of Kingston, Lenoir county. This number included some Democrats. The object of the cha'lenging seems to be to prevent a full vote. The Republican Committee has sent a message throughout the State calling upon Republicans to assert their right to vote.

The largest political meeting ever held in Keokuk, Iowa, since 1868, took place last evening, on the occasion of the formation of a Grant and Wilson club. Speeches were made by Hon. G. W. McCleary, Col. Leighton, and others. After the speeches a club was formed and over 1,000 names obtained. F. Bowen Gaywell, Judge Edwards, and other influential and life-long Democrats have come out for Grant.

Senator Wilson will arrive in St. Louis on August 12, and will take part in the campaign in that city.

A New York *Herald* dispatch from Charlotte, North Carolina, says that while Senator Schurz was addressing a meeting there on Monday, an alarm of fire was raised. Smoke was immediately afterwards seen issuing from an unoccupied house in the heart of the city. The meeting had to cease for a few minutes, and the crowd dispersed in wild excitement, but the fire was extinguished. The crowd soon rallied, however, and the speech was resumed.

The nominees by the Liberals and Democrats at the Convention at Jonesborro, Ill., are James Ware, of Union county, for State Senator, from the fiftieth district, John Oberly, of Alexander, and Wm. A. Lemma, of Jackson county, for Representatives.

A large convention of Republicans from every town from Rockland to Eastport, Maine, opposed to Hale, was held at Belfast on Tuesday. Hon. T. A. Pike was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and briefly addressed the convention.

Col. Hiram L. Richmond, of Meadville, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Erie and Crawford District, made a brief speech at an impromptu Republican meeting held at Meadville, on Friday evening. He suggested for the adoption of the party, the memorable words of their glorious leader, "I have no terms to make but unconditional surrender, and I propose to move upon your works immediately."

Judge Schofield is to address the Republicans at Meadville to-morrow evening. His speech at Rouseville on Monday last was a great success.

The Irishmen of Vigo county, Indiana, are on the war path. The Democratic managers of Terre Haute have been snubbing them, as they do elsewhere, and on Thursday night a large meeting was held in the hall of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Terre Haute, at which 250 Irish voters

"Resolved, That we, the Irishmen of Vigo county and city of Terre Haute, do pledge ourselves to defeat the present nominees of the Democratic ticket at the October election."

Ex-Governor Holden, Senator Pool, Merriman, Phillips, Barringer, and all the prominent politicians agree that North Carolina never before experienced such a bitter and hotly contested campaign as the present, nor one so likely to draw out a full vote. It is estimated that fully seventy-five thousand more votes will be cast on Thursday than ever before in the State's history.

Hon. L. B. Gunckel, it is conceded, will be nominated by the Republicans of the Dayton (Ohio) district for Congress to-day.

Gratz Brown, stewed water melon permitting, is to address the Greeleyites at Columbus, Ohio, to-day.

Fifteen thousand majority for the anti-Grant State ticket in Pennsylvania. Properly interpreted, that is what Sunday's dispatch, concerning the proposed withdrawal of Hartranft, means.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It so happens there has been no proposition looking to Hartranft's withdrawal, so the fifteen thousand majority will not take the direction suggested by the *Tribune*, but quite the contrary one.

There is not to be a duel, after all, between Senator Pool and Merriman, the Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina. Pool franked campaign documents containing gross charges against Merriman, which the latter denied in a published card, and stated he would enter suit against Pool as the publisher of the libels. A correspondence of an unimportant character ensued, in which there was nothing belligerent whatever, leaving the matter exactly where it stood with the publication of Merrima's card.

The two New England states classed as doubtful by the Greeleyites are New Hampshire and Connecticut. The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday, says in regard to that section: —"The Greeley ticket is weaker than it has been at any time since he was nominated. Many Democrats regard it as odious, and declare themselves against it under all circumstances. Few Republicans are for it, and they will not venture to show their hand. New Hampshire and Connecticut, were never less doubtful than they are now; and throughout New-England the intelligent, sober and thoughtful sentiment which has been the strong fortress of Republicanism in the days of its trial, is loyal as ever."

Augustus Schell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been writing letters to the Democratic and Liberal Republican wire-pullers in Louisiana, appealing to them to fuse all the elements of opposition in that State to the present Federal Administration, as otherwise the eight electoral votes of Louisiana will be lost to the cause of Greeley and Brown.

General Pleasonton, who is Carl Schurz's authority for recent charges against Grant, has not a good reputation for veracity. A Washington correspondent says:

"Just about a year ago he was representing to everybody who came in contact with him, and especially to such members of the press as he could reach, that in his quarrel, as he persisted in calling it, with Mr. Boutwell, he was sustained by the President. The day before he was dismissed he stated positively that he had not been requested to resign, and it turned out that he had received a written request of that kind a week before. He represented to many Senators and members of Congress during the winter previous that he was acting in accordance with the wish of the President in lobbying for the repeal of the income tax in opposition to Secretary Boutwell's recommendation for its retention. The result proved that he acted on his own authority, no doubt having a 'distinct impression' that the President was personally favorable to a repeal. He was dismissed from the service (virtually—that is, was suspended and a successor appointed, who was confirmed by the Senate without opposition, and the whole country, including the New York *Tribune*, approved. He did not resign as that organ editorially affirms. In reply to the President's request that he should resign he sent an official letter declining so to do." This he accompanied with a private note assuring the President of his friendship, and devotion, and future support. He will hardly claim that his letter to Mr. Schurz does not give the lie direct to that voluntary statement of his own. If it should seem to be called for, a good many things not likely to increase his reputation for truth or honesty can be recounted."

Senator Spencer just arrived at Washington from Alabama, says that the State is sure to give Grant a greater majority this fall than in 1868. The Democratic estimates of party strength are based on the vote in the election of Governor two years ago; but they carried the State then by only 1,400 majority. The Kuklux terror prevented thousands of colored voters then from coming to the polls, who, this year, are determined to exercise the right of suffrage. The colored vote, he reports, will be solid for Grant. He has been in all parts of the State, and concludes from what he has learned that not more than 100 or 200 white Republicans will vote for Greeley.

Charles O'Conor will probably be the straight-out Democratic candidate for President, nomination by the Louisville Convention on the 3d of September. His nomination would create a diversion in New York that would give the State to Grant.

Senator O'Brien and several other political magnates interviewed the learned pig at Saratoga the other day. "Are you a Democrat?" asked O'Brien. The big brought, in answer, a card marked "No." "Are you a Republican?" Again the pig said "No." "Are you a Liberal?" "No." "Then what on earth are you?" said O'Brien. The pig simply brought him a card on which were marked the words, "A hog."

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, a leading anti-Greeley Democrat, having been invited to address a Republican meeting at Fredericksburg to be held on the 8th prox., writes to the *Ledger* at that place declining to attend; first, because of business at Richmond, and next, because, though bitterly hostile to Horace Greeley, whom he denounces savagely as a slanderer of the South and supporter of the worst acts levelled against her, he is not yet ready to pronounce for Grant. He believes a "straight-out" will be nominated at Louisville next September, for whom he can vote. If not Mr. Lyons says he shall vote for Grant, and do anything which he can with honor to promote his election.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872. NUMBER 179.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE OLD WORLD.

Subscriptions to the New French Loan.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART STILL IN CUSTODY.

The Queen's Sympathy.

FOREIGN COAL FAMINE AND THE LABOR STRIKES.

Fatal Orange Demonstration in Scotland.

FRANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

PARIS, July 30.—The Minister of Finance announced to the Assembly to-day that forty-one and a half millions francs were subscribed to the new loan.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 30.—The Board of Arbitration met at one o'clock this afternoon, and after a three hours' sitting, adjourned until next Monday, to give time for the consideration of special questions which have arisen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAIR WEATHER.

LONDON, July 30.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair, and favorable to the growing crops.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

The Queen, in a sympathetic telegram to the Duc d'Aumale, on the death of his son, says: "I have suffered as a wife and mother, when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state. I know, then, what your grief must be. Believe me, I share in it greatly."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART.

KEY WEST, July 30.—Aspinwall advices to the 20th state that the Edgar Stuart is still in the custody of the United States steamer Wyoming. A new captain for the Stuart is expected in the Rising Star from New York. The commander of the Wyoming is awaiting orders from Washington as to the disposal of the Edgar Stuart. The Panama authorities continue their interference with the vessel.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Reports from the Isthmus of Darien say hostilities are progressing between the Choco and other Indian tribes. Numbers have been killed on both sides. One tribe advocates intermarriage with the whites, while the others oppose it. The question of intermixture of races is likely to become a serious one.

A NEW DISEASE.

An epidemic resembling yellow fever exists at Carthagena, but is fatal chiefly to children.

BY MAIL.

THE FOREIGN COAL FAMINE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Foreign mails state that the whole manufacturing industry of England is just now in a state of lively excitement, owing to the unprecedented rise in the price of coal. For the past six months it has been rising rapidly, until it is now at least eighty per cent. dearer than at the commencement of the year. The London Economists consider the cause to be that production has increased so rapidly from a variety of causes that it has overtaken the supply of the instruments with which it works.

EFFECT OF THE COAL SCARCITY UPON THE LABOR STRIKES.

The labor strikers in England see results not apprehended by them. Having first struck to obtain higher wages, they now strike for lower prices for food, clothing and housing. Every article entering into the daily consumption of a family has grown dearer within a few months. From Sheffield, Manchester and Leeds intelligence comes that all articles produced by the shops and factories have advanced in an unexampled manner. Hardware has advanced thirty per cent. over the old prices, and it is the same with all other articles. The workingmen of England receive on an average fifteen per cent. more than when they struck, but pay twenty per cent. additional for everything they buy.

THE FATAL ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN SCOTLAND.

The Orange celebration of the 12th of July, in Scotland, was attended with fatal consequences. Two lodges of Orangemen, returning from the demonstration to Wishaw, were attacked by a number of Catholics, and a serious riot took place. Pick shafts and stones were employed by the assailants, and some women threw stones and other missiles. Two of the Orangemen had their heads opened by blows, and three were seriously injured. The riot was quelled in less than half an hour. Three Catholics, all miners, were apprehended, and one woman, for throwing stones. About three hours after the riot, and when the town seemed quiet, the police received information that one of the leading members of the Orange party in Wishaw had been brutally assaulted in a back street. The man, who was a collier, was found lying on the roadside, insensible, and seemed to have been brutally killed, and struck about the head, and only survived an hour. The police came upon three men concealed behind a bridge outside the town, whom they apprehended. All three were Irish ribbonmen.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Hunter's Point—Loss About $600,000.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1872.

FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

A very destructive five broke out at Hunter's Point, Long Island, to-day. The fire commenced in a canal boat, loaded with oil in the canal. The flames also communicated to the Standard Oil Works, which has a million barrels of oil in store, and soon spread extensively. There were five large tanks of naptha and refined oil, each containing five thousand gallons. Four of these are burned. Hopes were entertained at last accounts of saving the remaining tank. Over fifty thousand barrels of petroleum on the wharf, ready for shipment, were burned, as also four ships and three canal boats loaded with oil. Many of the burning barrels of oil rolled into the river, endangering the shipping. All the vessels were removed.

Coe's phosphate factory, together with a large amount of stock, was consumed. The loss is about $90,000.

The Standard Oil Works were entirely consumed by three o'clock. Bratt's Astral Works, in the rear of the Standard Works, have not yet ignited, and hopes are entertained of saving them, as the wind is now blowing the flames towards the river. Many of the sheds owned by Rockafellar, Andrews & Co., containing thousands of barrels of oil, were entirely consumed at four o'clock. It is reported that the fire is confined to the oil in the tanks and to that which lay in the holds of the burning vessels.

Many contradictory reports are afloat, and it is impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the loss by fire, but it is believed the loss will reach about $600,000. The fire is believed to have originated by some accident in a canal boat, which was unloading at the warf. The fire department did all in their power, but their efforts were of little avail. At one time the fire extended over three blocks, covering the entire space with a solid flame.

The loss on the vessels is estimated at $100,000, on the Standard Oil Works $200,000, and on Coe's works, $225,000. Almost all the losses are fully covered by insurance.

No further destruction is now apprehended, the fire being pretty well subdued.

THE SPANISH MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

The Spanish Minister was interviewed yesterday, and denied the report that the seizure of the Cuban privateer Pioneer was made at his instance.

PUBLIC DINNER DECLINED.

A public dinnner tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the Japanese Embassy has been declined, owing to the departure of the Embassy.

DIED.

Henri Drayton, the well known operatic artist, died here this morning.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1872.

ERIE RAILWAY TREASURER.

E. H. Hotchkins, formerly with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is reported to have been appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway, in place of Watts Sherman, resigned.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and family arrived from Long Branch to-day, and left this evening for the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence.

Commissioner Corr, of Brooklyn, will live.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

Two liquor dealers were sent to prison for twenty days for keeping open their shops on Sunday in Brooklyn.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1872.

The area of cloud and rain on the upper lakes will move eastward over the lower lakes, with southerly and easterly winds and a falling barometer during Tuesday night; increasing cloudiness and higher temperature, with winds veering to southerly in the Middle States and with southerly to easterly winds, and possibly rain on the Atlantic coast on Wednesday; clearing and cooler weather in the noth-west and upper lakes, with northerly winds, and in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys clear weather with westerly winds.

LYNCH LAW.

How It is Administered by a Well Organized Mob.

THE STOLID NERVE OF A MISSOURI MURDERER.

On Thursday night last at Warrensburg, Missouri, James E. Sharpe, the murderer of John Erskine, was taken from the county jail and lynched by a mob. The murder of Erskine was a cruel and cowardly one, and was perpetrated for money. An attempt was made by a mob to get at Sharpe the preceding Monday evening, but it failed, and the mob on Thursday came prepared to carry off their intended victim or raze the jail to the ground. We take this graphic account of their proceedings from the Kansas City *Times* of the 27th:

There was no bluster, no loud talking; no one in the mob was drunk; there were no threats. The orders and pass-words were delivered in muffled undertones; sullen growls through the set teeth of the lynchers; but there was no bravado; nothing but quiet,

TIGER-LIKE MOVEMENTS,

that had the rustle of death about them, and hoarse whispers that might have been from the grave.

At length, when all was ready, a formal, respectful demand was made upon Sheriff Smith for the body of James E. Sharpe. The Sheriff was upon the door-stone. It was an unpretentious rostrum, but the audience was attentive and willing to hear

WHAT THE SHERIFF HAD TO SAY.

"Gentlemen," said Smith, "you are, most of you, citizens of Johnson county. You have helped to elect me to this position, to discharge the duties for which I am here to-night. You have chosen me to execute and enforce the law, and now you come to break it in spite of me."

A voice in the crowd: "Get out of our way, Smith; we would not harm you, nor any of your posse; but we are three hundred strong, and we are going to take and hang Sharpe, no matter what stands in our way."

"But," replied the Sheriff, "what are you going to gain by such a proceeding? Why, simply to cast a stigma on the name of this county, to have it go out to all the world that the processes of law are interrupted by armed mobs, and that the law of Judge Lynch takes precedence of the statutes. If this were a new, border community, infested with desperadoes, without society, without the methods and appliances of legal procedure, and of executing the mandates of the courts, there might be some justification for this sort of thing.

"But ours is an old community. Law is unrestrained in its processes and its execution is never delayed or hampered. The prisoner is self-convicted. There is no man or body of men in all the world who will make the faintest attempt to rescue him. He can elude justice only by taking his own life, and this he cannot do except by butting his own brains out against the walls or the floor of his cell.

"Let it be said for once that the civil law has taken its course in Western Missouri, and that a criminal has suffered the legal penalty of his misdeeds in the manner prescribed by the statutes. Leave the care of the prisoner to me; his trial to your jury; his sentence to your judge, and his execution to him upon whom such duty devolves."

NO USE TALKING.

"It's no use talking about this matter, Mr. Smith," was the calm reply. "We understand the nature of this thing as well as you do or can. We revere and respect you as a man of courage and honor, and a faithful and vigilant officer. You know and recognize many of us, for we make no effort at concealment or disguise. We are all responsible men. This is not a drunken, howling mob, but a company of intelligent men, who know what they are about, who know how to do their work, and who had fully and deliberately determined, long before they came here, to do it at whatever hazard."

Here the speaker stopped, a signal was given, and those in the rear of the jail made an onslaught upon the brick wall with heavy sledge-hammers, old axes, crow-bars and a battering-ram. A hole was soon broken through the wall at the end of the narrow hall, and into this part of the jail came five or six men, with lanterns and crow-bars.

The door of Sharpe's cell is made of bars of ordinary horse-shoe iron, crossed and heavily riveted at the intersections, swinging on heavy hinges, and secured by a bar and heavy hasp and padlock. Two crowbars were run through between these bars, and four stalwart men surged backward upon this powerful leverage. The iron door creaked and groaned, there was a dull, metallic snap as the

RIVETS GAVE WAY,

and in a moment the door was wrenched out of its fastenings, and Sharpe and those who had come to kill him stood face to face in the cramped cell. Not a word was said. Outside there was only a murmur of impatience. Inside there was no sound save the rapid, hard breathing of the men, and the quick click of one or two revolver locks in the narrow hall. Then came the dull clank of the chain that fettered Sharpe, as it was laid across the side of a sledge hammer; then a blow or two as the links were cut with a cold chisel; the shackels were apart, and Sharpe was seized by two men and taken out into the open air, not free but doomed, past praying for, and past the last and faintest hope he may ever have dreamed of, that life would still be his.

The crowd fell back as the men came out with their victim, and then closed up close around them. There was scarcely a word spoken. Sharpe had hot opened his lips. In his spare, wiry frame there was not a quiver, and the flickering light of the lanterns, as it fell upon his face, showed not even a shadow of pallor upon its livid surface. If he had fears, or if there was a sinking at his heart, he gave no word nor sign to tell it.

To take him out to the road and tie him upon a horse was the work of a few moments, and then the cavalcade set out for the

PLACE OF EXECUTION,

which was in the timber on Post Oak creek, about a mile and a half from the old town of Warrensburg.

Arrived at the appointed place, a halt was made. The men dismounted, and a strong cordon was formed around the tree, a rope passed over a stout limb and fixed about his neck. The men who had been detailed to draw the rope took their places, and then the master of ceremonies stepped in front of Sharpe and asked him if he had anything to say before he died. Sharpe said he would like to say a word.

"We will hear what you have to say."

"I acknowledge that I killed Erskine in the manner stated in my first confession. I did not kill Gallagher. Young's story to that effect is false. I do not know what became of Gallagher. Erskine was the only man I ever killed. I killed him because I thought he had wronged me in business."

"Have you any request to make or any mercy to crave?"

"None."

"Are you ready to die?"

"I am."

There was a signal, a tightening of the cord, a rasping sound as the rope slid over the rough bark on the limb, and

JAMES SHARPE SWUNG FROM THE EARTH,

never more to press its surface a living man. All through this proceeding there had been the utmost decorum. There had not been even a word spoken to Sharpe by any one of the mob except recognized leaders. Not a jeer, nor a taunt, nor an expression of malice or revenge. And now, as he swung between heaven and earth, there was not a word of brutal exultation—only the faint gurgle in the throat of the dying man, the rustle of the rope as it swung rubbing against the limb, the occasional stamp of a horse's hoof, and the sigh of the night wind among the branches of the trees. A few lamps threw a flaring, ghastly light upon the scene and lit up the solemn, resolute faces of the lynchers that stood around.

When Sharpe had ceased to struggle, and his pulse had stopped even its irregular fluttering, the leader announced that he was dead.

"Our work is done, men," he said, "now disperse and go to your homes as orderly and as quietly as you came here. I hope we shall never have occasion for another job like this in Johnson county."

The mob then rapidly mounted their horses and dispersed in every direction.

As soon as it was daylight Sharpe's body was taken down and an inquest held. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death by strangulation at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

His body has been delivered to his family for interment.

There was no excitement in Warrensburg over the affair. Many of the most respectable citizens of various parts of the country were engaged in the hanging, and they made no effort at concealment of disguise. The affair is to be regretted, but it was certainly conducted with a degree of decorum and formality that stripped it of the more hideous features of mob law, and made it a unique and curious affair of its kind.

THE LYNCHED MAN

was about fifty-two years of age, and owned one of the first farms in Johnson county, located near Centreview and about three or four miles from the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was a stock-raiser and feeder, and dealt largely in Texas and Cherokee cattle. His farm, with what stock, crops, buildings and utensils are on the premises, is worth at least forty thousand dollars. It is said to be only lightly encumbered, and is in a fine state of improvement.

His family consists of his wife and six children, the eldest of whom is twenty-one, and the youngest about seven years old. Mrs. Sharpe is a lady of about forty-five years of age, rather below the average size of womanhood and more than ordinarily good looking for a woman of her age. She is an amiable, intelligent little woman, with a face beaming with womanly kindness and motherly affection. Her name in the neighborhood is a proverb of charity and benevolence, and she is a devoted christian in deed as well as in profession.

In this awful trial that has come upon her she has the keenest and most active sympathy of the entire community. Since Sharpe has been in jail with a certainty of death at the hands of the law or a mob, she has borne her affliction with meekness and resignation. To all who have conversed with her upon thr subject, she has expressed her sense of the justice that has overtaken her erring husband, and has said that his career has been, in spite of her tearful entreaties and prayerful remonstrances, a wicked one. A few days ago she visited Sharpe in his cell, accompanied by three of her children. The scene was a terrible one. Then, for the first and only time, he showed feeling and was utterly broken down.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

SUMNER ON THE RAMPAGE.

"Writes" His "Piece" and Gets Rid of His Bile.

GRANT vs. GREELEY.

Personal Spite Made Manifest.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

Remarkable Event at Columbus, O.

Correspondence between Senator Sumner and Colored Citizens.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Charles Sumner and colored citizens of the United States:

Washington, July 11, 1872.—SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as a special advocate of our rights, and believing your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both and your observation have enabled your to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting our civil and political rights, with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such a reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that in our opinion thousands of intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice.

Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants. Signed—A. T. Augusta, M. D., David Pasher, Sr., John H. Smith, Ed. Crouse, W. F. A. Wormley, Wm. Wilson, R. W. Tompkins, John H. Brown, Henry Lacy, W. H. Bell, J. L. N. Bowen, M. D., Jacob Dewitter, S. Procter, J. J. Ketchum, Charles N. Thomas, W. H. Shorter, Henry Hill, Thurman J. Shadd, George D. Johnston, Chris. A. Fleetwood, C. F. Bruce, D. Fisher, Jr., David King, Wm. Pelkeny.

To Hon. Chas. Sumner.

Washington, July 29, 1872.—*Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens*: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, which was duly placed in my hands by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it and be aided by such information which to me might be supplied. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed to me, and listened to much on both sides, but my past judgment is in harmony with my early convictions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am the friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a constant course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice.

In answering your inquiries, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek, nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore they must be brought to a standard of truth, that they may be soon in life and act.

You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now narrowed down to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and assuming my acquaintance with both, and my observation of their lives, you invite my judgment between them, asking me especially which of the two, judging from their antecedents as well as present position, would enforce the Constitution and laws, securing your civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. Here I remark that in this inquiry you put your rights in the foreground. So do I, believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights, so that the two races shall live together in unbroken harmony.

I also remark that you call attention to two things—the "antecedents" of the two candidates, and, secondly, their "present position." You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights; in other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend. The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Our colored fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, I may say in nearly every part of the Union, have made a similar request, and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal; but if my opinion is given, it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the antecedents of the candidates.

Horace Greeley was born to poverty and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a pro-slavery Democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan fortified by his vote all pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights; President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that our colored fellow citizens should vote, and ably championed, impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side.

Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit, abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship, an amicable nature, a magnanimous soul, and above all, an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war and the honors he has won cannot change the record of his conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the life-time fidelity of his competitor, while there are unhappy antecedents, showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its eight hundred thousand blacks engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is the most instructive antecedent, revealing his true [illegible] and the whole is attested by documentary evidence [illegible] idea of annexing Dominica, which [illegible] part of the island. Shrinking at nothing, he [illegible] using the war powers of the Government, in [illegible] violation of the Constitution, and then at a great expenditure of money sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to maintain the usurper Baez in power, that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the black Republic, in open menace of war, and all without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war-making power. Sailing into the harbor of Port au Prince, with our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, properly named for this service, also the frigate Severn, as a consort, and other monitors in their train, the Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by the officers of his squadron, and then pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture the Haytian ships. The President was black, not white. The Admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such a menace from any government in the world. Here was an indignity not only to the black Republic, with its population of eight hundred thousand, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk, sailing in the air, and ready to swoop down upon his prey. This heartless and cruel proceeding found a victim among our white fellow-citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him, and is part of the military ring immediately about him.

That such outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether white or black. I confess my trials as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the administration, and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused, and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial, devoted to the African rase. I felt for them, besides being humbled that a great Republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the national Constitution, international law, and humanity, were all sacrified. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race which was accomplished by trampling upon the fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our declaration of independence declares the equality of men.

This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathies; nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward, on the return of the commissioners from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, a colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the commissioners at a common table on the mail packet on the Potomac, almost in sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned commissioners at a dinner, carefully omitted Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity.

Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President; but I cannot forget the civil rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that equality before law to which all are entitled without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, which was a wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debates; but there was no word of heartfelt sympathy from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow citizens in Washington, called to advance his cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill.

I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill. Nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account. Among the antecedents, I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of industry of the President in protecting colored people, and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that even a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, could have averted these Ku-Klux outrages, which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress; but he was disabled, both by character and the drawback of his own conduct. After violating the Constitution and international law to insult the black Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law breakers.

Passing from antecedents, I come now to the present position of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in former particulars the two former are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by reform conventions, one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia, and that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality, but it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government; while, on the other hand, the convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, securing the personal government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of the Constitution and law, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, all of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible by true Republicans. Therefore the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as relates especially to the colored race, are alike in substance; but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of equal rights. It states and claims: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects the platform of Cincinnati is more Republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those unrepublican abuses, which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity. From the two nominations and two platforms, I come to the supporters of the candidates, and here I would look first at those immediately about them, and secondly, at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in the Government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present administration. The country knows too well the military ring, Senatorial ring, and custom house, ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommend. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back a diversified army of office holders, drilled to obey the word of command; speeches praising him are made by office-holders and members of the rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies unite with them a regenerated party, which come forward to unite in the Liberal movement. The Democrats, in joining with Horace Greeley have changed simply, as the President changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with a high office. The charge is open—adopting the Republican platform, which places the equal rights of all under a safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long abolitionist who represents prominently the sentiment of duty to the colored race. They have set their corporate zeal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans by the same title that those who sustain Republican principles are Republicans, or rather they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word, dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them in the support of principles and the candidate who represents them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in a multitude—the other in an individual.

A political party cannot, if it would, and should not, if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, hundred or thousand, and so we find supporters. President Grant announces, with partisan triumph, the adhesion of a single Democratic politician or a single Democratic newspaper. With equal reason and with higher pride may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which turning from things that are behind, press on to those that are before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice President, with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his administration and in the conduct of affairs Horace Greeley will lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, will be as Republicans in heart. Recognizing the associate terms of settlement as a irreversable finality, the hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be enslaved, or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election not only the promises of the platform, but also a splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in asserting their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life, is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that Democrats, in supporting Horace Greeley, expect or desire that he should depart from those principles, which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform, with its two-fold promises, and intend in good faith to maintain it. Democrats cannot turn back, who at the convention in adopting this platform, sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown, his soul is marching on." Seeking especially the establishment of character in the national Government, they will expect their President to be always true to himself. Therefore I put aside partisan allegations that Horace Greeley has gone to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by Democrats. Each is without foundation or reason. According to my judgment, they are attempts to avoid what you recognize as the true issue, being a question between two candidates; or perhaps they may be considered as scare crows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats, nor do I believe that when elected Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that of an enlightened conscience, which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you, as colored fellow-citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated as Vice President Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as the most determined abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotions to your rights, not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice. Besides all this, which may fitly guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that as citizens of the United States and part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country. Where all are prosperous, you will be gainers; therefore while justly careful of your own rights, you cannot be indifferent to the blessings of a good government. It is for you to consider whether the time has not come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like Horace Greeley's does not give stronger assurance of good government than can be found in an insulter of the colored race, already famous for rings about him and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The supporters of President Grant compel us to observe his offences and short coming. The comparison they challenge cannot be declined. It will be for others in the present canvass to hold it before the American people.

Speaking now for myself, I have to say that my vote will be given for Horace Greeley; but in giving it, I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any less a Republican. On the contrary, I am so much a Republican that I cannot support a candidate whose conduct in civil life was shown in capacity to associate Republican principles, and whose administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially towards the colored race, by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial. Unquestionably Gen. Grant deserves impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors rather than a renomination, and on a trial it would have been enough to exhibit his seizure of the war power and his indignity to the black Republic, with its population of 800,000, in violation of the national constitution and of international law.

And there a contrast arises between him and Abraham Lincoln. The latter, in his first annual message, recommended the recognition of what he called the independence and sovereignty of Hayti; but it is at these that President Grant has struck. One of Abraham Lincoln's first acts was to put the black republic on an equality with other powers. One of President Grant's acts was t. degrade it. I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a lifetime abolitionist. I wish a President sincerely devoted to civil service reform, beginning with the "one term principle," which President Grant once accepted, but now disowns. I also wish a President who sets an example of industry and unselfish dedication ot the public good, and I wish to see a President through whom we may expect peace and harmony instead of discord.

Strangely, President Grant seems to delight in strife. If he finds no enemy, he falls upon his friends, as when he struck at the black Republic, insulted Russia in his annual message, offended both France and Germany, and then in his general relations quarrelled generally. My own personal experience teaches how futile is the charge that because Horace Greeley receives the Democratic vote, therefore he becomes a Democrat, or lapses under Democratic control. I was first chosen to the Senate by a coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats. Democratic votes helped to make me a Senator from Massachusetts, as they also helped to make my excellent friend, Mr. Chase, Senator from Ohio, and will help to make Horace Greeley President; but neither Mr. Chase nor myself was on this account less faithful as a Free Soiler, and answering for myself, I know I never became a Democrat or lapsed under Democratic control. I do not doubt that Horace Greeley will be equally consistent. The charge to the contrary, so vehemently repeated, seems to reflect the character of those who make it, except that many repeat it by rate. There is a common saying, "Principles, not men," and on this ground an appeal is made for President Grant, feeling in any personal comparison with Horace Greeley he must fail. But a better saying is "principles and men." I am for the principles of the Republican party in contradiction to Grantism, and I am for a man who truly represents them. By these principles I shall stand; for them I shall labor, and in their triumph I shall always rejoice.

If any valued friend separates from me now, it will be because he places the man above principles. Early in public life I declared my little heed for party, and my indifference to the name by which I am called, and now I confess my want of sympathy with those who would cling to the form after its spirit has fled.

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration, which cannot be neglected by good citizens. Watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley, it is easy to see it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or at Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered, which found the expression. Sir Philip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands: "It is the spirit of the Lord and irresistible," and such spirit is manifest now, notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians, Republican and Democratic. In fact, the persistent ridicule, and against extravagance and unscrupulous opposition, the nomination at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory, without concert or propulsion of any kind, can be explained only by supposing that it is in harmony with the popular longing. That the Democrats, and especially those of the South, should adopt a lifetime abolitionist for President, is an assurance of willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow-citizens, with that reconciliation of which Greeley was the early representative. In standing by Jefferson Davis at his trial and signing his bail bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial, so that two discordant races find kindred hospitality in him, and thus become a tie of union.

The nomination has been adopted by the Democrats in convention assembled. This is what the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than a peace offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things, except the rights of men. Thus far, in constant efforts for the colored race, I have sincerely sought the good of all, which I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the declaration of independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech, when I said "Nothing in hath, nothing in vengeance," nor have I hoped for punishment. Most anxiously I have looked for the time, which seems now at hand, when there shall be reconstruction, not only between the North and South, but between the two races, so that the two sections and the two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of existing antagonism without, there shall be sympathetic cooperation. The existing differences ought to be ended. There is a time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread, popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for estrangement to cease between a people, who, by the ordinance of God, must like together.

Gladly do I welcome the happy signs, nor can I observe without regret the colored people, in organized masses, resisting friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening, and recognize bail bond given at Baltimore as an assurance of peace, holding parties to a full performance of its conditions, provided always their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely, without constraint from league or lodge, and much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship to which you entitled have its full fruit. Only there will then be that harmony which is essential to civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure where he needs support, but I see no early extrication except the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from the managers who would wield him merely as a political farce, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If the Democrats unite with them so much the better. An association once begun, must naturally ripen into common friendship and trust. I am for peace, in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace, and welcome all those that are for peace. With a deep-felt satisfaction I remember that no citizen that drew his sword against the United States has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In a just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights, when the promises of a great declaration are all fulfilled, and our people are united as never before in endearing fellowship of common citizenship. To this end there must be a reconciliation; nor can I withhold my hand freely. I accept the hand that is offered, and reach forth my own in a friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate. I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life. I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals, for yet the burning pile of ashes may extinguish the flames and abolish hate.

Such is my creed, and now, turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all covenants solemnly given in the adoption of the Republican platform. With Horace Greeley as a candidate there can be no backward strides. With no common sympathy I have observed that Hendricks, a leading Democrat, known and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the Constitutional amendments, with their logical results. He proposes at the proper keynote to the extraordinary movement now swelling, to assure the triumph of just laws and public virtues. This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My keynote is the unity of the republic and equal rights of all, with reconciliation. Such is my cry, and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these.

Humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause, accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen, to be your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To Dr. A. T. Augusta, William F. A. Wormley and others.

Senator Wilson on Equal Rights.

BOSTON, July 30.—The following letter from Senator Wilson explains itself:

Natick, Mass., July 29.—J. O. Calver, Esq., *State Journal*, Madison, Wis.—Dear Sir: The mail has just brought me your note and extracts clipped from newspapers purporting to be speeches made by me. In answer to your inquiries, I have to say that they and all thoughts and words of like character which have appeared in papers are pure inventions, wicked forgeries, and absolute falsehoods. Never have I thought, spoken or written those words, nor anything resembling those words, nor anything that the most malignant sophistry could torture into those words. I could not have done so, for they are abhorrent to every conviction of my judgment, every throb of my heart, and every aspiration of my soul. Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure, I came to manhood passionately devoted to the creed of human equality. All my life I have cherished as a bright hope and held as a living faith the doctrine that all men, without distinction of color, race or nationality, should have complete liberty, and exact equality, and [illegible] the rights I asked for myself. My thoughts, my words, my heart, my votes have been consecrated for more than thirty-six years to human rights. In the Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts, in eight years' service in her legislature, in more than seventeen years' service in the Senate of the United States, in thirteen hundred public addresses, in the press, in speeches and writing, that would fill many volumes and make a thousand pages, I have iterated and reiterated the doctrine of equal rights for all conditions of men. Is it not, my dear sir, passing strange that partizanship should so blind men to a sense of truth, justice and fair play that they could forge and print abhorrent sentiments insulting to God and man, and charge them on one whose life has been given to the cause of equal rights at home, and whose profound sympathies were ever given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities abroad.

Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

A Remarkable Event in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—The most remarkable political event of the present campaign in this city took place to-night. Without any one supervising, a delegation of over one hundred workingmen, mostly employed at Gill's car shops, formed into a procession, procuring a band of music and banners, and marched up to the Grant club rooms and enrolled their names as members of the club. Just as they arrived at the club rooms a procession of colored men, who had been collected by some sort of understanding among themselves, also marched to the club rooms and joined the club. As the rooms were not large enough to hold the fast collecting crowd, a long procession was formed and proceeded with songs and cheers to the residence of Gen. E. F. Noyes, who, much surprised, came out and welcomed them in a neat 20 minutes' speech. He contrasted the positions of Grant and Greeley, and said if any one were interested in the success of the Republican ticket, it was the workingmen. He predicted success to the Republicans in North Carolina and Maine, and said Ohio would, without doubt, go Republican by a large majority.

After the speech the procession reformed and passed through the principal streets. Many citizens illuminated their houses along the line of march. The entire affair was ponderous, and greatly surprised the people generally, and especially the gentlemen who are here to attend the Greeley ratification meeting here tomorrow.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BROOKVILLE, July 30.—A passenger train on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad going west, met with an accident at Coon Creek Station, over one hundred miles west of here, yesterday morning, by which five emigrant passengers were killed and several employes wounded. Among the killed was Miss Ann Riley, and among the wounded were Mr. Kidder, express messenger, and Mr. Wallace, baggage man. The cause of the accident was the destruction of a bridge by a water-spout.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi river about two miles above McGregor, Iowa, about one o'clock this afternoon. The raft boat James Milburne, bound up, exploded her boiler with fearful effest. Of twenty-five persons on the boat, only ten are saved, so far as could be ascertained at latest accounts, and several of these are badly scalded and otherwise injured. The following are known to be saved: Jas. Milburne, pilot, badly wounded; Harry Pierce, first engineer; Ross, second engineer; J. Bradford, fireman; Alex. Applegate and John W. McNorton, scalded; L. B. Labayre and Daniel Hoyt, slightly scalded and injured; Thub Smith, wife and child, Ole Hanser.

The following are the dead and missing: Capt. Milburne, missing; Tom Withon, pilot, missing; Pat O'Neil, fireman, missing; Henry Tilburn, missing; Charles Young, and a child of Mr. Smith, are known to have been killed.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

At Ocento, Wis., on Tuesday morning, R. Take was caught in the machinery of a saw mill, carried over the shaft, instantly killed, and his body fearfully mangled.

CUT BY A SICKLE.

Near Storm Lake, Iowa, on Monday, Mrs. McGregor fell from a reaper while in motion, and was terribly cut by the sickle.

A JOURNALIST INJURED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—J. C. Hucken, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, was severely injured by a train on the Atlantic City Railway to-day.

CHICAGO.

An Absconding Lecture Manager—Police Superintendent Removed—Hot Weather.

CHICAGO, July 30.—It is reported that B. T. Steiner, a well known lecture manager, and who was associated with Charles Wyndham in the management of the French Band concerts in this city and in Cincinnati, has decamped with a large amount of money, the proceeds of the numerous concerts.

HOT WEATHER.

It is very hot in central and southern Illinois. The two cases of sunstroke were reported in Jacksonville, both of which it is thought will prove fatal.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT REMOVED.

Mayor Medill yesterday removed Superintendent Kennedy from the police force, and appointed Elmer Washburne, late Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary, in his place.

CRIMINALITIES.

A Man Murdered by his Step-Daughter.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Near Warsham, about five miles west of here, last evening, a colored girl, Mary Alice Craig, killed her step-father, Wright Smith, also colored, by striking him on the head with a hoe. Smith was a local Methodist preacher. The girl has been arrested. She alleges that the act was in self defense, as Smith the murdered man, attacked her with a razor.

BANK ROBBERY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, July 30.—The First National Bank of this city was robbed yesterday in a very mysterious manner of the sum of $20,000. Mr. Farnsworth, the cashier, cannot give any explanation in regard to the theft. $20,000 is a very severe loss to that institution, it having but $50,000 capital.

UTICA.

Reception of the President.

UTICA, N. Y., July 30.—President Grant and party were met nine miles out by Mayor Butterfield and the Common Council, and officially welcomed. A large crowd gathered at the depot. A Presidential salute was fired. The Twenty-sixth Battalion escorted the President to the residence of Senator Conkling, where they gave the President three cheers and were presented. The President will remain until Friday morning as the guest of Senator Conkling. He will receive the citizens of Oneida county at the Opera House to-morrow afternoon and visit Trenton Falls on Thursday. Ex-Governor Seymour dined with the President at Senator Conkling's this evening.

—Lima advices say that Mr. Thomas, the new United States minister to Chili, has arrived, and presented his credentials.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all parties interested that an Election for

Five Commissioners of Shady Lane and Walnut Street Improvement

Will be held at A. BATES & CO.'S STORE, Twentieth ward, on

FRIDAY, August 9, 1872,

From 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., under the [illegible] Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act [illegible] improvement of Penn Avenue and [illegible] and Streets in the City of Pittsburgh [illegible] 9, 1870, (and a supplement [illegible] 20, 1872,) and an Ordinance of [illegible] Ordinance authorizing the [illegible] Shady Lane, from Penn [illegible] Walnut street from Shady Lane [illegible] and the Election of Commissioners [illegible] passed July 20, 1872. [illegible]

jy31:v100

☞NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the [illegible]

United States Building and Loan Association

WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th of July, [illegible]

Important business in relation to the purchase of land will be transacted.

J. M. [illegible], President.

J. H. WHITE, Secretary. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND WATER METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

S. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient Rates Only TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES FROM $1,000 to $10,000 each. R. H. HUGHES, 124 Smithfield street. jy30:v94

WANTED.—TWENTY LADIES WANTED for a light and profitable employment. Call at No. 77 FOURTH AVENUE. jy29:v85

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR to work with coat hand. E. HOUSTON & SON, 107 Fifth avenue, corner of Cherry alley. jy29:v84

WANTED.—50 AGENTS.—CAMPAIGN PICTURES just out. Agents wanted immediately. Highest cash commission paid. Call at PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE, 135 Smithfield street. jy27:v79

WANTED.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, one who can speak German, and who is capable of taking charge of a general store. Must come well recommended. Address "A.," GAZETTE office, stating references. jy27

WANTED. — WESTERN FARM — IN exchange for good property in this city. Must be in a good location in either Illinois or Iowa. Not less than 80 acres or more than 160 acres, with fair improvements and possession on or before October 1st, next. Apply to GEO. R. COCHRAN, Attorney-at-Law, 60 Grant street. jy29:v9

WANTED—TEACHERS.—THE DIRECTORS of Bridgeport Union Schools will meet in Bridgeport on SATURDAY, August 3d, 1872, to elect Six Teachers for the ensuing term of eight months, viz.; One Principal, Two Male Teachers; One for Colored School and Three Female Assistants. Applicants for all the above positions will please state salary. T. S. WRIGHT, Secretary, jy11:n71 Brownsville, Pa.

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

LOST.—IN OR ABOUT THE UNION Depot on Sunday night, a POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money and an annual pass on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in owners' name. A liberal reward will be paid if left at THIS OFFICE. jy30

TO LET.

TO LET.—A BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 16 rooms, situated on Anderson street, No. 22, Allegheny City. Enquire on the premises. jy31:v18

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE COUNTER. Inquire of STEVENSON & FOSTER, corner Wood street and Third avenue. jy29:v81

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF the Duquesne Spring and Axle Factories. For price and terms address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Pittsburgh. jy27:v69

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS —One 24 inch. 5 feet stroke Engine; one 13 inch. 20 inch. stroke engine, upright; one 9 inch. 2 feet stroke Engine; seven 42 inch. Double Flued Boilers. All in good order. Apply to or address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., 16th street, Pittsburgh. jy27:v70

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT EAST LIBERTY, a new DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE, each containing 8 rooms and hall; built in a modern style on a one acre lot, with well improved ground, fronting on Park street, convenient to stations and Public Schools. Possession given when wanted. Address 174 Grant street. jy27:v80-TTHS

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale SIX ACRES, fronting on the avenue, which extends from the borough of Bridgewater to the borough of Beaver, the ground being partly in each borough; 600 thriving Concord Grape Vines and a beautiful grove of natural forest trees are on the ground. The situation is elevated, healthy and picturesque. It is within a few minutes walk of four railroad Stations; no place can be found more eligible, convenient or desirable for subdivision, or for an elegant residence. Apply on the premises to D. H. STONE. je7:s79

FOR SALE—LOTS.—60 OR 70 OF those very desirable lots on the Homestead Grounds of the subscriber, located on Centre and other streets in the 17th ward of the city. The above Block of lots are free from floods by any rain that may fall, and as the soil is gravel the cellars will be as dry as any other part of the house. The above Lots will be sold as a whole or separate at a great bargain, and on good terms, as the proprietor wishes to remove to West Virginia. It will pay for every one wanting lots to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

For information call at his Planing Mill Office, corner of 46th and Hatfield streets, where all kinds of Lumber can be had, either rough or worked, as well as city lots. SAMUEL DUFF.

PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1872. jy27:v67

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Kitchen; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city. ap11:y6

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1872.

☞CENTRAL BANK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, August 6, 1872, at the Banking House, No. 35 Fifth avenue, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier. jy24:v52

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, NO. 99 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1872.

☞DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., to the 1st proximo inclusive.

WILLIAM LOEFFLER, Secretary and Treasurer. jy23:v42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE

Peoples' Savings Bank

Of Pittsburgh, Pa., on 30th July, A. D. 1872. Published by order of the Board of Trustees in accordance with Section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hand	$ 66,543 22
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,625 84
Bonds, Mortgages, and other valid Securities	772,649 32
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	780 33
	$876,598 91
Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Contingent account	24,000 00
Premiums and Interest	22,716 37
Dividends unpaid	80 00
Deposit account	529,802 54
	$876,598 91

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Little, a Notary Public in and for the county of Allegheny, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th July, A. D. 1872.

[L. S.] WM. LITTLE, Notary Public. jy31:v99

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.

Now select the Music Books needed during the next Autumn, and agreeably occupy your Summer Leisure in examining, playing and singing from them.

THE STANDARD! [illegible]

SPARKLING RUBIES! [illegible]

THE PILGRIM'S HARP! [illegible]

THE MUSICAL TREASURE! [illegible]

SHOWER OF PEARLS. [illegible]

OPERATIC PEARLS. [illegible]

PIANIST'S ALBUM. [illegible]

PIANOFORTE GEMS. [illegible]

Dress Goods Reduced

[illegible]

H. J. LYNCH'S,

At No. 86 Market Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

PEARL ASH.—3 CASKS CHOICE IN store, for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

BROOM CORN.—300 BALES, ALL grades, in store, for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

PEA NUTS.—1 CAR LOAD, NOW AT Depot, Choice White, for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

HEMP.—30 BALES KENTUCKY ROUGH, in store and for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS AT BOGGS & BUHL'S.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT PRICES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

We will positively carry no Thin Goods over to next season if low prices will effect their sale.

Tinted Japanese Cloths, AT 12 1-2c.

25c. GRENADINES Reduced to 15c.

Choice stock Japanese and Summer Silks.

Extra bargains in Remnants in Japanese Silks from two to twelve yards, in all colors.

Ladies' Suits, Regardless of cost, to close the stock.

New Leather Belts, FINE LACE JACKETS.

We have selected and purchased at favorable prices full lines of Domestics, Linens and Housekeeping Goods, and offer the same at prices that will make our motto, "Extra value in each Department," apparent.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL, 128 Federal St., Allegheny. jy31:MWF

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., Are Now Offering Good Bargains IN CHOICE AND SEASONABLE GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR RETAIL STORES, 197 and 199 PENN AVENUE. jy31

FOR EUROPE.

ON THE

White Star Line, STEAMER ADRIATIC.

I shall sail for Europe on the 10th of next month, and leave Pittsburgh on the 6th of August.

The object of my journey is to visit all European ports and steamers, to acquaint myself with the foreign shipping business in all its details, and to cultivate and extend my connections all over Europe. During my absence my business will suffer no interruption.

The Adriatic made her last trip in 7 days and 18 hours.

There are Yet Berths Vacant ON THIS SPLENDID STEAMER, TO ACCOMMODATE FROM 15 TO 20 PERSONS.

Those who will avail themselves of this opportunity to make a European tour in my company are kindly invited to call on me at their earliest convenience in my office, at

No. 163 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH.

MAX SCHAMBERG.

Artificial Limb Co.,

A CHARTERED COMPANY, EVERY MEMBER OF WHICH WEARS AN ARTIFICIAL LIMB

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary and Manager.

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good Rags, in large or small quantities, at

H. R. M'Clellan & Co.,

[illegible] PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

BASKET WILLOWS.—100 BUNDLES Choice Basket Willows in store, for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING. .... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON. .... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
Do for 6 months 5 00
Do for 3 months 2 50
Do for 1 month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅞@115.

THE Government receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, amount to $375,-100,566.90; the expenditures to $277,517,-962.67. Excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year $97,582,606.23. Of the expenditures, over $214,000,000 were on account of expenses growing out of the rebellion.

ONE of the stories just started is, that the expenses of the Executive Department under Grant are greater than they were for a corresponding period under Johnson. Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson shows that for two years under Johnson, these expenses were $16,360,504.05; two years under Grant, $13,019,159.91.

THE Republicans of the Sixteenth ward will organize a Grant and Wilson club on Saturday evening next. Some of the most vigorous workers in the city reside in that ward. It has also a large German population, and we entertain the confidence that our German fellow citizens will give an earnest support to the National candidates of the Republican party.

THE unanimity which the colored people of the State display in supporting the principles of the Republican party is an evidence of their gratitude as well as good sense. We do not think, if that element of population were canvassed over through the entire commonwealth, that a baker's dozen of honest black men could be found supporting Mr. Greeley. As the venerable Rev. John Peck expresses it, "a Democratic colored man is indeed an oddity in this old commonwealth."

THE *Post* urges the Democratic State Central Committee to watch Philadelphia, as a majority of 15,000 in round numbers is promised by the Republicans of that city for the State ticket in October. They may watch to their heart's content but will hardly see the tide turning in their favor. In charging that fraud at the ballot box is contemplated there by our party, the *Post* evidently seeks to withdraw the watchful gaze of the Republicans from the Democrats so that the latter may with impunity commit as many dishonest things as possible.

THE census bureau makes public some valuable statistics in reference to coal mining in the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1870. At that date the number of coal mining establishments in the Union was 1,650; hands employed underground, 64,440; above ground, 29,365; total, 92,805. Capital, $86,087,251; wages paid, $43,647,-118. Number of tons of bituminous coal mined, 16,071,848; value, $32,505,423; number of tons of anthracite mined, 15,760,171; value, $38,737,493. Total tons of coal mined, 31,842,119; value, $71,240,916.

THE gold and silver product of the Pacific States and territories for the six months ending with June, 1872, amounted to $32,019,441—the gold product exceeding the silver only four hundred thousand dollars. Nevada is the great silver region, producing nearly thirteen millions for the six months, and but a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold. It is a little singular that the aggregate gold and silver product of California and Nevada was nearly the same, each exceeding thirteen millions of dollars, Nevada beating California thirteen thousand dollars. In gold production Montana comes next to California, but a long way behind, and in silver Utah follows Nevada and California. The mineral wealth of the latter State is now only of secondary importance, as it is exceeded by the grain product.

THE GENERAL STRIKE in New York having run its course, its results are summed up in a lengthy article in the *Evening Post*. They are: First, a temporary general disorganization of labor. Second, an almost demonstrable loss of two millions, which would have found its way into the hands of the laboring classes if the contracts for building had not been broken up by the builders' strike. Of course this does not represent the total loss. Third, a general return, at the end of the strike, to the ten-hour system. Fourth, the formation of an employers' organization with a view to combinations of capital, such as now exist among the laborers. Fifth, a general conviction that the strike was a failure. These being the results, the *Post* avers that "the labor question grows more complicated and difficult to understand as time goes on."

THE New York *Tribune* a few days since published a long list of defalcations among federal officials, many of which were not appointed by the present administration, it not being "essential to know whether President Grant appointed all the robbers to office." It turns out that some of the heaviest defalcators were those appointed on Mr. Greeley's recommendation, and for whom, he among others, was bondsman. Joshua F. Bailey was recommended as possessed of "tenacity, integrity and courage." John W. Norton was one of Mr. Greeley's *proteges*, and it is uncertain whether Greeley as one of his bondsmen has yet made good to the government the amount of its loss. The question is pertinent—if Mr. Greeley recommended so highly men who have since defalcated in large amounts, would be likely to improve the civil service were he President?

THE New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Press* publish a lengthy communication from D. C. Forney, attributing gross corruption to Senator Cameron, charging that he was the promoter of Hartranft's nomination, and that he is one of Mr. Mackey's bondsmen, and hence controls the State deposits. This letter is an incident in the Forney-Cameron fight, but it is grossly inaccurate in many of its statements. It is well known that Senator Cameron did not desire the nomination of General Hartranft, and at one time proposed to prevent it if possible, but failed to do it. Nor is he one of Mackey's bondsmen. The attempt to make our State canvass merely an exponent of the likes and dislikes between individuals is an outrage, no matter who may do it. Our belief is that a majority in the State convention which nominated Hartranft had no thought of Cameron or his interests at all. Whatever causes of difference may exist between the two parties, they should keep their bickerings away from public sight. They have no place, at all events, in the movements of the Republican party, as it is an organization whose members are at liberty to prefer whom they may choose as leaders; but they will certainly not confer honors upon those who sow the seeds of discord. This is the principal work of the Philadelphia *Press* just now.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION, to-morrow, will be watched with intense interest by the entire country. The Democrats, as well as Republicans, have carried the State within the past three years, and some strength has been added to the Democratic vote by the amnesty bill, passed in the spring by Congress. The strongest speakers of both political parties have canvassed the State, and the people are thoroughly aroused. The Liberals do not display any confidence that the result will be agreeable to them, and are mainly employed in accounting in advance for their probable defeat. They imagine that this will break its force. We do not seek to avoid the truth in regard to this election. Whichever party gains the victory in North Carolina will secure thereby moral power, and will have much to inspire its cause in the succeeding contests. We are confident and hopeful that the result will be in every way satisfactory. In any event, we shall not seek to underrate its moral significance.

THE New York *Herald* correspondence from Washington states that it was Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsolvania, who first suggested to the Confederate emissaries in Canada the propriety of using Horace Greeley as an instrument for negotiations, and through him gain the good will of Mr. Lincoln. Cornell Jewett, who was the companion of Thompson and Holcombe at Niagara, carried out the suggestion of Buckalew, and Secretary Chase encouraged Horace Greeley to go to Niagara. Mr. Lincoln opposed the movement, and said that just at that time it was absolutely necessary to show a bold front, and he could not sanction any compromising policy. Mr. Holcombe, the Confederate Commissioner, in his report to Beujamin, the rebel Secretary of State, says:

"Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, in some instances repeatedly, Governor Hunt, of New York, and Messrs. Leigh, Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. BUCKALEW, Judge Black, and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McClean, of the Cincinnaii *Enquirer*, Weller, of California, Judge Bulitt, of Kentucky, and Col. Walker, of Indiana."

THE JAPANESE are certainly progressing backwards, if the telegram is correct announcing that the government is about promulgating a new religion in order to get rid of the contentions between the forty or fifty different sects now preaching various shades of Boodhism, Confucianism and Sintuism. The new religious plan is said to be simple, practical, abounding in common sense, and warranted to please every loyal subject of the Mikado. It is to be the one faith of Japan, and its acceptance essential to peace in this world at any rate. The doctrinal points are to be laid down with mathematical precision, so that no one can mistake his faith any more than the multiplication table. We hardly think the ruling powers will secure uniformity. Such has not been the history of Christendom. Uniformity has been much sought after by all sorts of persuasive agencies, ranging from the rack and stake to the most tremendous quartos and eloquent discourses, but it seems that the more earnest the labors the more rapidly sects multiply, and it is rarely a year goes by the world does not get a brand-new variety of doctrines, which secure converts and apostles until they are subdivided again by the appearance of new lights. Of course we laugh at many of these manifestations, but they exist nevertheless, and the Makado's ingenious plan of conformity will be found more difficult in operation just in proportion as his subjects progress in knowledge and civilization.

THE remarkable avidity with which the French loan, which was put on the market a few days since, was taken is worthy of more than a passing notice. Three milliards of francs was the amount asked for, and four milliards were eagerly subscribed. It will be remembered that the leading capitalists of London and Berlin were busy for weeks making preparations for taking large amounts of this loan, five million francs being subscribed in Berlin alone. So great was the interest created that it disturbed the money market of the world, affecting very considerably the price of gold in this country. The reason for all this is, that no matter what changes may occur in the form of government in France, debts contracted by deposed authorities are sacredly met. Repudiation by States governed by prominent rebels is what depreciated American credit so greatly abroad. In 1845, when the government sent commissioners abroad to negotiate a loan, they returned unsuccessful. During Buchanan's term of office a small loan was placed in Wall street only after great effort and at a large shave. It is not often remembered what a terrible moral influence the Democratic leaders developed against us while they were in power. It is not so much the mere fact of their rebellion, but it was their general lack of honesty that injured the country. Who that remembers the influence they once exerted but knows that the election of Greeley would result in a depreciation of American securities, at home and abroad, that would sweep away millions of the wealth of the country? The Republican party, by hard work and fair dealing, has brought our credit up to its present standard. Those who have done well should be trusted, not those who have worked ill.

PARTY FIDELITY.

The argument has been put forth in behalf of Republicans giving support to Greeley by voice, influence and vote, that he is still Republican in principle, and therefore, in fact, notwithstanding his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley practically affirmed this doctrine when he said to the committee sent by the Democratic Convention to notify him of his nomination, that in his new relation he was no less Republican, nor they less Democratic, than before. This simply means that he could remain a Republican while accepting a Democratic nomination, and that they continued Democrats, even after tendering the leadership of their party to an avowed Republican. We met, a few days since, a gentleman in this city who had received favors from the Republican party, who said, in answer to our inquiry if it were true that he would support Greeley and the Democratic county ticket, replied that he was a Republican and would stand by the regular Republican county ticket, but declined to commit himself as to the Presidency. We inferred that he would support Greeley, and that in doing so he imagined he could still remain a Republican. We cite these circumstances as illustrations of the efforts that are being put forth to create the belief that it is not a violation of party fealty to vote for Greeley.

There are those who at times for special or general reasons, vote and act, for a single election, against the party with which they usually identify themselves. In doing this, they do not pretend to be in accord with their party, but admit that their conduct is exceptional. They never imagine themselves to be co-operating with their friends, while actively supporting the enemy. We do not refer, therefore, in these remarks, to the class of cases just mentioned.

What are the limits of party fidelity? Are there no liberties of conscience and action,—and can a person not hold communion with the principles of a party organization, and yet repudiate a portion or all of its candidates? What is the rule governing in such matters? We answer,—that preliminarily to the selection of candidates, or the utterance of principles, every person within a political party organization has a perfect right to a declaration of choice, and an equal right to give his reasons for not preferring certain candidates or principles. He has a right to employ proper means to prevent an undesirable nomination, or to eliminate from a proposed platform objectionable sentiments. All the facts that attend a preliminary canvass suppose and recognize this right. A party journal has the same privilege as has an individual in this respect, and we are glad to know that they exercise it freely. But when nominations are made and platforms adopted, the same rule ought to govern in parties as in the nation,—the majority should rule. No party can endure that recognizes any other principle.

Horace Greeley knew before the Philadelphia convention was held, that President Grant would be its candidate for a second Presidential term. He knew that he was the choice, not of officeholders merely, for there were but thirty of these delegates to Philadelphia, but of the masses in the Republican party. He, while yet a member of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, refused to sign the call for the Philadelphia convention, for the reason that it was likely to nominate Grant. Whether or not he had engaged in the Carmichael-Seymour-Hutchings intrigue, he evidently expected, and greedily accepted the Cincinnati nomination, on a platform far below his previously uttered sentiments. Later he accepted a nomination at the hands of a regularly called Democratic convention. Now if this is not an attempt, at least, to defeat the candidates of the Republican party, it is hard to imagine what would be. And as the platform of the Cincinnati-Baltimore conventions is far below that of Philadelphia in clearness and positiveness of utterance, as regards the leading questions of the day, and particularly protection to American industry, we might safely say that Greeley's candidacy means also the defeat of the *principles* of the Republican party. No person, with any political shrewdness whatever, believes that Greeley will attempt to do otherwise than his Democratic friends shall desire. No Republican, therefore, can support him, and remain a Republican. He may afterward return to his party allegiance, but so long as he supports Greeley, so long will he be, practically, a Democrat.

No person can go over to the Greeley movement, on a question of principle, as the Republican platform embraces all that is good in that of Cincinnati, and goes far beyond it. To sustain Greeley on personal grounds is to offer the feeblest possible reason for recreancy. We fancy that a soldier who would desert because he might dislike the General-in-chief of an army, would not receive much mercy. Grant steadily fought for his country during rebellion, while Greeley as steadily intrigued for the rebels. Grant came out of the war with its highest honors, Greeley with none at all. Grant has quietly shown that he has executive capacity, Greeley is notoriously devoid it. In any event, personal reasons are the feeblest that can be offered for sacrificing principle. And the Republican who supports Greeley does sacrifice at least his party fidelity.

THE CANVASS.

A Veteran Editor on the Candidacy of Horace Greeley.

"One Moment Rampant and Rash—the Next Weak and Cowardly."

LETTER FROM HON. D. N. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, July 24, 1872.

Hugh McNeill, Esq., President of Union Republican Club, Allegheny.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d inst., announcing that the Union Republican Club of the city of Allegheny had by resolution invited me to co-operate with them in promoting the interests of the Republican party and the success of its candidates at the approaching elections, is just to hand, and I hasten to reply that I shall be glad to be enrolled among its members and take part in all its important duties.

The extraordinary political events of the last three months are the most astonishing of any others in all the political history of this country, and in contemplating them we can hardly tell which sentiment most predominates—amazement, contempt, or ridicule. The spectacle is presented to us of a great party of strong, pronounced opinions, which have been held for long years past with bull-dog tenacity in the midst of defeat and contumely, suddenly converted to the principles of their opponents. All that they have been contending for in the past have been professedly abandoned. All that they have been opposing they have meekly accepted. More astonishing still, their humiliation does not stop there. All their able men, who had fought their battles and who had been faithful in discouragement and defeat, are set aside, and they select for their Presidential candidate a man who has diligently used all his rare opportunities, and all his confessedly great powers of vituperation, in opposing and maligning their men, their principles and their measures. A man who has never been a Democrat, who says he is not now a Democrat, and who has said more hard things of the Democratic party, its measures and principles, and leaders, than any man living, is now the acknowledged head of the Democratic party and its candidate for the chief office in the gift of the people! Even the second place is not allowed to a Democrat. Their candidate for Vice President is, and always has been, a Radical Republican. If this is not sounding the depth of political humiliation, then we know not where the depths are to be found. No doubt thousands of Democrats writhe and gnash their teeth in the midst of this shame and degradation, and thousands will show their indignation by repudiating the ticket thrown upon them by hungry and ambitious leaders.

Now what has caused this sudden revolution in the Democratic party? Did it originate in the party itself: in the minds of its members, produced by a conviction that its past course had been wrong, and inimical to the welfare of the country? Convictions of error are usually of slow growth. Men do not usually suddenly give up long held and cherished principles, and especially all political principles held with fearless tenacity. What brought about this astounding change? In fact, is there really any change in the views of the party or of its leaders, notwithstanding the Cincinnati platform was swallowed without a wry face.

The historical facts connected with the change are simply these. A few dissatisfied leaders of some prominence in the Republican party, together with a number of disappointed office-seekers, called a Convention to meet at Cincinnati to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This was a self-appointed Convention, having no real constituency behind it. This was peculiarly the case in this State. This Convention nominated Greeley and Brown. Now whether this Convention, and the nomination of Greeley, were the result of a previous arrangement between Greeley and the dissatisfied Republican leaders of the one side, and Seymour and other Democratic leaders, on the other, we cannot at this present time say—time will show. I have no doubt there was some kind of understanding between the Republican malcontents and certain Democratic leaders north and south, or the Cincinnati Convention would never have convened. Mr. Greeley and those Republicans who officiated with him, are too shrewd to have risked their political fortunes on a venture which without Democratic support, would have been a ridiculous fizzle.

But whether there was a secret arrangement or not, it is as clear as the noon day, that the Democratic party adopted the Cincinnati platform and candidates solely for success. That party to-day despises the platform and feels a natural repugnance to the candidates, and yet swallows both that it may seize the Government, and if Greeley is elected it will seize it, and rule the country in spite of Greeley and the "Liberal Republicans."

Democratic papers and orators, and the New York *Tribune*, appeal to Republicans to support Greeley on the ground that the platform of Cincinnati and Philadelphia are almost identical, and that Greeley is a sound Republican. My reply to this appeal is, that as long as I approve of Republican principles and measures, I prefer to support them in the party which originated them, and has hitherto triumphantly carried them into practice. If the Democratic party prefers Republican principles and measures to their own old, effete, ruinous and obnoxious principles, let them give up their organization and join the Repuslican ranks. There is no sense in two parties holding the same views. I do not trust this cat in the meal tub. I love Republican principles, and therefore I cling to the organization that has proved its faith by its works during the most trying time in the history of the nation—proved it too in spite of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party, which for twelve years has used herculean efforts to destroy the principles and prevent the measures it now suddenly professes to love. I had rather trust a Union soldier to protect the honor of the old flag, who has fought a score of battles under its folds, than a repentant rebel who did his best to blot it from existence. I hope the rebel and the Democrat have both repented, and that they are sincere in supporting the flag and Republican principles, but as long as I find them warring against the Republican party and its candidates, I have grave doubts of the sincerity of their professed conversion.

But Greeley is a good Republican, a better man than Grant, and knows more of the principles of civil government, why not vote for him? I have nothing to say to the disparagement of Greeley's abilities, or of his great services to the Republican party. I do not forget also, that he has been a festering thorn in the sides of the Democratic party for a long series of years. For these things he has deserved well of the Republican party. But he has in his whole political course manifested his peculiar unfitness for the high office of President. I read the *Tribune* carefully during the whole war, and a great many times during the nation's agony did I thank God that Horace Greeley was not President. How often did true patriots tremble at times for fear that Horace Greeley's influence with the Government would lead to fearful disasters. At one moment rampant and rash, at another weak and cowardly—one week crying "on to Richmond," and the next grovelling in the dust and willing to let the rebels go. No, no. Horace Greeley is a good editor, an able writer, and I have always esteemed him honest to his convictions, but he is not a statesman; has none of the coolness, prudence and far-seeing sagacity of a statesman. His ideas of government, and particularly of finance, are crude, and his views are hastily formed, and it is to be feared would be carried out hastily and rashly. As between Grant and Greeley, if the question was now open as to the choice of the Republican candidate, I should prefer Grant. His Presidency has been highly creditable to himself and the Republican party. The country has been prosperous, the national debt has been reduced, and the taxes have been greatly lessened. His enemies say his administration has been corrupt. Why do they not prove it? It would be astounding if some bad men did not get into office in spite of all the care possible. But that does not make the administration corrupt. It never has been shown, and cannot be, that the President and the administration have proved corrupt, or sustained corruption. On the contrary, corrupt office-holders have been removed and punished as soon as the evil has been discovered. No President can rule the country without a party. There can be no one-man power in a Representative Republican Government. Grant rules the country in harmony with and supported by the Republican party. Greeley, if elected, will be compelled to rule in accordance with the views of the Democratic party. I prefer Republican rule to Democratic rule. I prefer that the Union men of this country should rule it, instead of the men North snd South who did all they could do to uphold slavery and destroy the Union. I am not uncharitable or unforgiving. If they repent I wish them to come into our ranks, and we will give them a hearty welcome, but as long as they keep up their old organizations, and slander Republican men and Republican candidates, I do not trust them, although their claims are covered with velvet resolutions. As I said before, it is the old story of the cat in the meal tub.

The only safe plan for those who prefer Republican principles is to support the Republican organization and its regularly nominated candidates, national, State and county. If the party needs reforming it cannot be done by disrupting it and defeating its candidates. This is to destroy and not reform. All needed reforms can be accomplished within the party, and all its principles and measures, and power may be preserved intact. It is the best way, the serviceable way, the only safe way. All other paths lead to ruin—this only to assured success.

Again assuring you of my hearty cooperation with you in all proper measures for the success of Republican principles and candidates, I am very respectfully yours,

D. N. WHITE.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Sketches of Gen. Charles Albright and Hon. G. W. Schofield.

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

General Albright is a resident of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, and is not quite fifty years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, and embraced the profession of the law, in the active practice of which he is still engaged. He is also actively interested in the banking business, being President of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk.

In August, 1862, he was mustered into service as major of the 132d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out of service on May 24, 1863. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on September 24, 1862, and to the colonelcy on January 24, 1863. The regiment arrived on the field just at the close of the battle of South Mountain, September 13, 1862, but in time to take an active and efficient part in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam creek. During October, it took part in reconnoissances to Leesburg and Charlestown, West Virginia, and then joined in the general movement of the army towards the Rappahannock and preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg. The regiment was led in the charge on Mayre's Heights, on the afternoon of November 13, by Lieutenant-Colonel Albright, and although side by side with veteran troops, it stood the brunt manfully. Sickness and casualties had reduced the command from the full complement to 340 effective men, and of these 150 were lost in the assault. The regiment, subsequent to this engagement, performed only the ordinary guard and picket duty near the banks of the Rappahannock, until the battle of Chancellorville, in which it took part, being subject to to a severe fire on the morning of the 3d of May, and losing 30 men. Its term of service having expired, it returned home and was mustered out of service.

Two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted, however, and Colonel Albright again entered the field at the head of the 202d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The new regiment was mustered in on September 3, 1864, but Colonel Albright was absent from his regular command for some time, in command of the forces employed to suppress the riotous disturbances of the miners in Columbia county. The 202d was first employed in keeping open Sheridan's connections while operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and subsequently in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. During this period they had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but took part in no pitched battle. In May, 1865, the 202d returned to the State, and portions of it were on duty for a time in the coal regions, and on August 3d it was mustered out of service, its colonel having, on March 7th previously, been brevetted a Brigadier General for his gallant conduct during the war.

General Albright is a prominent member of the Methodist church, and was one of the lay delegates to the recent General Conference of that denomination, held at Brooklyn, taking an active part in the debates and deliberations.

HON. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.

Judge Schofield, the third candidate for Congressman at large, is too well known to require extended notice. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 11, 1817; graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and removed to Warren, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the State Assembly; and from 1857 to 1859 he was in the State Senate. In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Eigteenth Judicial District of the State, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, being subsequently re-elected four times in succession, and served lately as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was a delegate to the recent National Republican Convention, and acted as chairman of the Committee on Platform of that body. Judge Schofield has taken a high standing in Congress, and is unquestionably one of the strongest men before the people in the State. He had refused to accept a renomination for Congress in the Nineteenth district, which he has now represented for nearly ten years, but will doubtless consent to go upon the ticket as a candidate for Congressman at Large.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Kelley, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

"BRICK" POMEROY spent $300,000 before he learned how *not* to print a paper in New York.

THE deaths in Philadelphia last week were 530, against 864 the preceding week. The death rate shrinks after the extreme hot weather is over.

IT is estimated that the population of the country fifty years hence will reach 160,000,000, while in one hundred years it will exceed the population of the whole continent of Europe.

AND still they come. Twenty-one thousand immigrants, principally from Germany, England and Ireland, have been landed at the port of New York since the first of the present month.

THE population of Boston is about one-fourth that of New York, but the valuation of the property is about one-half that of New York. The honesty of the Boston assessors is the cause, they say, of such a curious exhibit.

SERVIA enjoys the pleasant distinction of being the only European State without a national debt. Its population is a little over one million, and it has an army of 4,000 men, with a militia numbering 3,000. Happy Servia!

THE New Hampshire Legislature, which has adjourned, considered and rejected a bill making the legal rate of interest of the State 7 3-10 instead of 6 per cent. By the present 6 per cent. interest law of New Hamphire a violation of it incurs a penalty of the loss three times the usury taken.

THERE are now in daily use on the Michigan Central Railroad fifty-one cars fitted up expressly for carrying butter, beef and eggs from Chicago to Boston and New York. An average of four of these cars start East each day, and are inspected and re-iced at Detroit before they go further. Each car consumes four tons of ice on the trip.

FOR a dozen years, the Catholics of Italy have annouced as their motto: "*Ne elettori, ne eletti*,"—"Neither electors, nor elected." They have steadily refused to vote, lest the act should be held to imply a belief in the validity of Victor Emanuel's rule. The policy has been changed. The Archbishop of Naples has issued a circular, exhorting his parishoners to register their names on the electoral list. The Pope is said to have advised this course. Very many Catholics have heeded the suggestion.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sualer.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THOMAS MACCONNELL.	J. W. F. WHITE.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.	MATTHEW EDWARDS.
THOMAS EWING.	THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the epxense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treaed with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
Kissengen Water on draught.
Vichy Water on draught.
Blue Lick Water on draft.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
Sterling Magnetic Spring Water.
Hathorn Spring Water.
In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor, or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation, derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections, and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fetid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

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DRY GOODS
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
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NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
je26

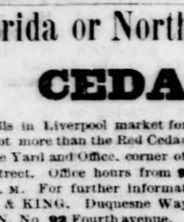
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.

Reedy's Patents
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
ap30:q26-MWF

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS.
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.
mh4:MWF

BOLLMANN'S
IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH
Imperial Wine Vinegar.
For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "E. & M. Bollman." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollman & Carl, No. 63 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.
Orders solicited from the Wholesale trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
232 Liberty street, corner of Wood.
jy22:u4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CAPS,
Capes, Flags and Torches
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS'
Manufacturers,
55 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa
jy10:l57

Florida or North Carolina
CEDAR.
It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 92 Fourth avenue.
je28:184

EGGS.—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS.
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
1st Water street.
ap30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Is offering extra good bargains in all kinds of
Millinery Goods
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
LADIES' SUITS,
ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.
Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs,
Lace Collars and Collarette Rufflings,
Hair Switches and Chignons,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Bustles.
Ladies' Traveling Satchels,
A large assortment, at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW TEA STORE,
No. 44 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
DUTY OFF TEA.
A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to each Customer.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
(Established in New York, 1869.)
Have established a Branch House at No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best and freshest importations of
New Crop Teas,
Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at
THE LOWEST IMPORTERS' PRICES,
And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will
Retail Our Goods
To consumers at the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
New Goods added to stock daily.
PRICE LIST OF TEAS:
Young Hyson, 50, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Imperial, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Old Hyson, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Gunpowder, $1.10; best $1.30.
Japan, 70, 90; best $1.00.
Oolong, 50, 70, 80; best 90.
Mixed, 50, 70, 80; best, 90.
English Breakfast, 70, 90; best $1.00.
Thea Nectar, 80.
COFFEE.
Granulated 8 o'clock Breakfast, 25c.
Granulated Extra Choice, 28c.
Granulated Old Java, 33c.
Roasted Coffee, 28c. and 33c.
Green Coffee, 25c. and 28c.
This company was organized for the purpose of importing and distributing Teas and Coffees for one small profit, and it was started with a capital amply sufficient (half a million dollars) to carry into effect, in a thorough and complete manner, our well matured plans. Added to this large capital, we have many years' experience in importing, buying, testing, and selling Teas to all sections of the country. And, as we have business connections with all the principal ports in China and Japan, thus receiving our goods direct from place of growth, our customers are saved from all intermediate profits.
All our Teas are selected with reference to our trade, and graded to certain standards, so that all orders can be duplicated as often as desired, with the certainty that the same flavors and qualities will be sent, and at the lowest prices at which the goods can be imported and sold.
We conduct our business upon the true commercial principles of ONE PRICE—ONE SMALL PROFIT—and buy and sell for CASH ONLY.
We think our Thea-Nectar is the best Tea in the market for general use, and for the quality it certainly is the cheapest. Thea-Nectar is the pure black Tea, with the Green Tea flavor. Wherever it has been introduced it gives the fullest satisfaction.
Our business title we have copyrighted as a Trade Mark, under the laws of the United States, and cannot allow any one to use it or infringe upon it.

HERRON & BATES,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages
AND OTHER SECURITIES.
The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of HERRON & BATES, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Commercial Paper Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities
On Commission Only.
All classes of property, city, suburban, improved and unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms.
Property leased, Rents collected, Taxes paid, &c.
Parties absenting themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted solely on commission, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.
Office No. 38 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.
WM. A. HERRON.
F. A. BATES.
je29:187

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for sample. All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
109 and 111 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
my29:187

Akron Sewer Pipe Co.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 2 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Slants and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Send or call for Price List.
my23:o81

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.
jy23

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mh6-n8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Col'd Prints,
A Fresh Lot New Styles Just Opened.
At 8⅓c., Fast Colored Prints, a large assortment, beautiful styles.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Heaviest Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns, an extra bargain.
At 12½, 18¾ and 25c., White P. K.'s—great bargains.
At 5, 8¼, 10, and 12½c., Black Hernanis—real bargains.
AT 50 AND 55 CENTS.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Very fine, double-faced—decided bargains.
Striped Grenadines
VERY CHEAP.
All Kinds of
Summer Dress Goods
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
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Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
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149 and 151 Wood Street,
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STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
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With Numerous Private Buildings.

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White Lead and Color Works,
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Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
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We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Pure Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.
jy23-j46

Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.
All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at
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WINES, LIQUORS,
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A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot,
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HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
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Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery.
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send to samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
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FIFTY BUILDING LOTS
in Fourteenth ward, within 1¼ miles of the Court House
FOR SALE
at low prices and upon easy terms.
J. M. GAZZAM,
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jy18 96 Fifth avenue.

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Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,
For Men and Boys' Wear, at Attractive Prices.
Men's White Shirts,
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Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.
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SHEETINGS,
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At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
All New Styles
Wiltons,
Axminsters,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries.
English and American
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum,
Matting and Mats.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
jy24 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.
M'Farland & Collins,
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in Newest Styles. THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS in great variety. The new Floor Cloth, LINOLEUM, same as used in City Hall, in various designs. An examination of our very large stock requested.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
mh8 No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS
Second Arrival.
FINEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be Found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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HOUSE CLEANING
Develops the need of new
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
ARE DAILY OPENING THE
Largest Stock and Finest Selectio
Of all grade goods ever shown in this market,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., fitted and laid in a skillful manner.
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Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
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A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
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Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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J. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:vll

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

The financial situation of this city, since our last report, has undergone no alteration of moment. The banks are negotiating the great bulk of paper that is offered, and the amount left for outside parties, just now, is very limited and belongs to those that prefer paying a brokerage and a shade higher rates than being under obligations to regular institutions for accommodations. The amount of capital here, although large, is still insufficient for the wants and were it not for the facilities afforded by way of loans from other cities, we should at this time be sadly deficient for the successful prosecution of its trade. The large amount of coal, that is now being shipped from here is a remedy to a great extent any difficulties of this nature that now have to be contended with. The rapidity with which the products of trade are now moved, the great advantages being made in the matter of exchange between moneyed institutions, and the improving state of business men generally, will aid much in facilitating the securance of this end.

Gold to-day is reported as closing firm at 114⅞. As has all along been stated in this report, there is nothing else but a continued advance in the price of precious metals expected. From a very careful calculation, the estimated amount of the product of gold and silver for the present year does not overrun $65,000,000. The shipments from the port of New York alone are absorbing nearly six million a week, or five times as much as the total product of this country amounts to. The amount of the French loan to pay the Prussian indemnity for this year has already been subscribed in Paris. The sum to be paid at the present time is 100,000,000 francs, most of which it is thought will be drawn from England, who in turn, to supply her depleted coffers, will draw so far as it is possible to do so from this country. This will make the gold premium stronger, and effect the prices of values generally. While injudicious speculation should at all times be avoided, all the indications of the present hour point to an advance of all articles controlled by the price of precious metals, and that before a great while another corner in gold may take place.

The reports from the different sections of the country in regard to the crops now being harvested are almost universally good.

In stocks and bonds the transactions are quite limited, with no change in prices worth quoting. Real estate is quite active, and the sales this week will be as large as those of any week during the month. Iron men generally expect a continuation of the high price of metal, but some parties shrewdly argue that the great advance which has taken place in metal will cause quite a reduction in the consumption of metal. Who is right, time will determine. Money in the large cities is reported as plenty as ever, in New York as low as from three to four per cent. on call. Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, 7-30s, to-day sold at 94¼.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	118
5-20—1862	116
" 1864	116⅛
" 1865	116⅛
" 1865 new	114⅞
" 1867	114⅞
" 1868	115⅛
10-40s	113
Currency 6's	114⅞
Gold	114⅞
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¼
Erie	51⅞
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	112⅝
Chicago & N. W	75⅝
Do. Preferred	91
St. Paul, Common	57¼
Do Preferred	79
Wabash	76⅝
Union Pacific	37⅞
Ohio & Missisippi	45⅞
Pacific Mail	76⅝
West Union Telegraph	75⅝
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	84½
Wells, Fargo	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	59⅛
Penn'a, Allotments	59
Reading R. R	58⅝
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	35⅝
Central Transportation	49
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94⅞
Lehigh Valley R. R	59⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅞

NEW YORK, July 30, 1872.

Gold dull most of the day, becoming active in the afternoon on an increased demand from merchants to pay customs, and sales at 115, closing 114⅞@115. Carrying rates 1½@20 per cent. Clearings $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements $195,000. Engagements for export to-morrow $780,000, including $280,000 in silver. Governments higher and strong. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks quiet; Pacific Mail was the only feature of activity. Panama was exceptionally strong; Northwestern, Erie and Indiana Central were fairly dealt in. The market was generally without marerial change, closing dull and steady. Money easy at 2@3. Sterling firmer.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons, 117⅞@118; 5-20's of '62, 116; do 64, 116@116⅛; do. '65, 116⅝@116⅛; do '65 new, 114⅞; do '67, 115⅛; do '68 coupons, 115⅛; 10-40's do 112⅞@113; currency 6's, 114⅞@114⅛; new five per cents, 113⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73½; do new, 73; South Carolina, July, 29½; do April, 25; Missouri 6s, 94.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75⅝; Adams Express, 97½; Wells, Fargo & Co. do. 88; American M. U., 74½; United States do, 84½; Pacific Mail, 76½; New York Central, 98½; Erie, 51⅞; Michigan Central, 116⅝; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Union Pacific, 37⅞; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Chicago & Northwestern, 75⅝; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 112⅝; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 79; Toledo and Wabash, 76; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago & Alton, 117½; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¼; Quicksilver, 42½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is firm, but quiet in this market. Pots steady at 10; Pearls firm at 11.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

APPLES—In good supply but unchanged; $1,50@$2,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5 to 8 cts per lb.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and stocks have commenced to accumulate again; prices, however, are without quotable change, 16 to 18 for prime to choice, and 10 to 14 for common to fair.

CHEESE—Is firm, with regular jobbings sales at quotations: 10½@11 for Dairy; 11½@12 for Factory, and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 2@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4,25@4,50 per bbl; Louisville, $2,25@2,75; Akron, $2,50@2,75; Calcined Plaster, $4,50; Land Plaster, $2,75@3,00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

COUNTRY BACON—Our market is almost bare. Country Lard is selling readily at 8 to 8½.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull and there is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

EGGS—While the receipts continue comparatively light, the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged, 15 to 16—most of the sales at 15. There is a shipping margin to New York, hence any further decline is rendered improbable; however, it is risky to ship at this season of the year.

FLOUR—Is generally reported steady, with a good many orders coming in from the country; however, prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote at $7,50@8,25 for fair to choice spring wheat, $850@$9 for red winter. According to our dispatches of Monday, New York, Chicago and Cincinnati markets were steady, but unchanged. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—There is still considerable inquiry for Wheat; and with continued light receipts and a very limited supply, prices are firm and the tendency, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, is still upward; we continue to quote at $1,85 to $1,90 for red winter, and at $1,95 to $2 for white. We observe that there is some excitement in Wheat for August, in Chicago, and that prices for that month are higher. The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the matter says: The cause of the excitement for August was almost exclusively local. There was a failure of a prominent operator, principally in wheat, and this caused a demand from parties who supposed they had August wheat coming from him. Then a good many margins were called on the shorts, and this reinforced the array of buyers, especially when New York was announced firmer. The old scare about a squeeze on August wheat was revived to-day, the market being known to be largely oversold, while the great bulk of the 'long' is in the hands of about three men who are able to work in concert, though it is not at present known that they are doing so, and the success of the operation, should it be attempted, is highly problematical. There is too much wheat here and behind us to admit of such an operation being successful; especially as we are even now 'away up' above the price at which it will pay to ship to the seaboard.

Oats seems to be offering more freely and the market is easier though prices are without quotable change: 40 to 41 for mixed and 42@43 for white—very difficult to sell above 42. Corn is reported firmer but unchanged: 58 to 61 cts—sale of 5 cars shelled at 58. Rye is quoted at 75 to 80c. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade is generally reported quiet though fair for the season. There is a steady demand for Sugars, and it is likely that it will continue active during the next thirty days, or until the close of the fruit season. Coffees reported firmer but quiet and unchanged. Syrups quiet. The stock of New Orleans Molasses is almost exhausted here, and it is very much reduced all over the country.

SUGARS—Granulated 13; Crushed 13½; Powdered 13⅜; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11⅛; Circle C, 11⅛; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10⅞; C. Yellow, 9⅞.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23⅛, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@9⅞; Rangoon, 7⅞@8; Patna, 8 to 8½.

HAY—Is steady with regular sales of baled on wharf and track at $30 to $33, as to quality and condition. The receipts both by rail and river continue light.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted steady at 71@72 cts in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Quoted steady with jobbing sales at $2,25 to $2,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Rib Sides, 9; Clear Rib Sides, 9½; Clear Sides, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10⅜c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $15,50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and selling readily at 55 to 65 for young, and 75 to 85 for old.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4cts per lb.

SALT—The combination among the manufacturers has been broken, and prices, in consequence are lower; we now quote at $1,50 per bbl in first brands, and $1,75 in a jobbing way.

SHEETINGS—Penn Mill, A No. 1, 14, 14 cts; Nonatook, 13½; Pittsburgh Family, 13; Juniata B, fine, 12½. White Carpet Chain, fine, 36 cts; colored, do, 43; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 37 cts.

TALLOW—Is steady at 8 to 8½ cents.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

Trade continues dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Crude quoted at $3,57½ per bbl at Parker, equal to about 9¼@9⅜ cts per gallon here. It is reported that some of the creek manipulators are in an ugly position, and it is probable that this has something to do with the depression which is now prevailing. Refined is also weak and lower; July or spot, 21¾@21⅞; August, first half, 21⅞; last half, 22@22⅛; August to October, 22⅝@22⅞. No change in barrels; $1,75 to $1,78 for city, and $1,70 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 412 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 299 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
John Speer & Co., 106 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 350bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 1571

WEST PENN.

Central Ref. Co., 471 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralston & W., 250 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 721

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. same	782
" " Thos King	234
Sterling O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	474
Riverside O W, acct. J C Bidwell	154
" " J Bennett	80
" " J M Penny	80
Model O W, acct, J. Bushnell	450
Model O W, acct. Fisher Bros	234
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	80
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	80
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	894
Keystone O W, acct, J. Bushnell	296
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	912
Liberty O W, acct. Thos King	376
Sunbeam O W, acct. same	314
Excelsior O W, acct. "	80
American O W, acct. "	480
Total	6000

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	5	J. Moorhead	6
J. Reamer	3	Malin & B	4
Dilworth P & Co	4		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	3	Jas W. Porter	2
Lindsey & Mc	1	Everson G & Co	3
Byers Mc & Co	1	Loomis & Co	1
Reese G & Co	2	J. Painter & Sons	1
Paul Jones & Co	2		
Total			16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight & Co	2	Pitts Bolt Co	1
Lucy Furnace Co	12	Shoenberger B & Co	15
Brown & M	8	Nimick & Co	1
Total			39

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P	4	McKnight P & Co	13
Total			17

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Caughey & H	1	Loomis & C	1
Nimick & Co	2		
Total			4

WEST PENN.

Spang C & Co	1

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 30—5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾; United Sates 5-20's of '62, 91½; do. '65, 92⅝; do. '67, 91⅞; 10-40's, 90. Sugar: spot 34s@34s 6d; afloat 28s@28s 6d. Linseed oil 37s.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes, 55f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅞d; Orleans 10¼@10½d; sales 10,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000. California white wheat 11s 9d@11s 10d; red spring 10s 9d @11s 10d; western spring 11s 10d; receipts of wheat for three days 33,000; 21,000 were American. Flour 27s. Corn 27s 6d. Oats 2s 8d. Petroleum refined 17@17⅛.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The dry goods market shows some improvement in consequence of a more general demand from city jobbers and a better inquiry from out-of-town buyers appearing in town in larger numbers. The west is well represented, but buyers have not done much in the way of actual purchases, their attention being given more to looking around. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Holders feel safe in retaining prices firmly at previous quotations, as the market is not largely stocked in excess of even the most moderate demand, and the few sales usual at this season of the year would tend to greater firmness, if not a positive advance. Sprague's new dark prints are in good demand, with some choice styles sold ahead at 12c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Cattle: receipts to-day were 1,360 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,590 head, or 270 cars, against 293 cars same time last week; the market opened active and strong, at ½c advance on last week's prices; there was a run of cattle of an inferior grade; but few prime lots were in the yards; about 1,300 head were disposed of: 70 Michigan, 1,168 lbs, $6,12½; 700, averaging 1,237 lbs, $6,50; 160 Michigan, 903 to 1,139 lbs, $4,25 to $6,00; 22 Ohio, 1,292 lbs, at $6,50; 290 Indiana, 1,055 to 1,412 lbs, at $6,62½ to $6,95; 417 Illinois, 1,098 to 1,338 lbs, at $5,87½ to $6,70; 138 Cherokee, 875 lbs, at $4,25. Sheep: receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week thus far 2,400, against 3,400 same time last week; market not yet fairly opened; run of stock poor in quality. Hogs: receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week 8,800 same time last week; market steady at 5c per cwt advance on last week's prices. The demand is good for stock of inferior grade; 110 Illinois, 191 lbs, $4,95; 107 Indiana, 206 lbs, $5,00; 90 Indiana, 163 lbs, $4,70; 186 Indiana, 188 lbs, $4,97½.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton: more active and lower; brisk export demand; middling uplands 21½c. Flour firm; limited export demand; superfine western and State $5,40@5,75; common to good $6,25@6,50; good to choice $6,55@7,30. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 94c. Wheat lower; more doing, chiefly export; northwestern spring afloat $1,48; white western $1,80; amber western $1,70. Rye quiet; western 72c. Barley unchanged. Malt: four rowed State $1,25. Corn: moderate export demand; steamer western mixed 60@61½c; sail do 62@62½c. Oats dull; western 41@42½c; Eggs firm; western 20@21c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee: Rio 15½@18½c. Sugar: fair request; fair to good refining 8½@8⅝c; Cuba 8⅞@9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8⅞@9½c. Petroleum: crude 12⅞@12⅞c; refined 22½c. Pork quiet and steady; mess $13,65@13,75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6@6⅞c. Hams 11¾@14c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, new 8@8½c; old 8⅞@8⅞c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese scarcely so firm; 11@12½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour steady, and in fair demand; good to choice spring extras $6,25@7,25; Minnesota $6,75@8,00; supers $3,00@5,00. Wheat firm; $1,31⅝; seller August $1,15; seller September $1,12; seller year $1,31½ cash. Corn steady; closing quiet at 42⅜c seller August; 42½@42⅜c cash; 44c seller September; rejected 39⅛@40c. Oats firm and active; 27½@28c cash; 26⅜@26⅞c seller August; 26⅜c seller September. Rye grmer and ouiet; 58⅞c seller September; 61c cash. Barley firmer for future; 58c seller August; 58⅛@59c seller September. Pork inactive; no sales; offered at $14,50 seller August; $14,75 cash. Lard strong for summer; saleable at 8c; winter nominally at 9c. Sugar cured hams firm; winter nominally and at 13½@14½; summer 11⅛@12½c. Meats: shoulders 5⅜@5⅛c; short rib 7⅜@7⅞c. Whisky easier; reported sales at 89@89½@90c; closing at 89c bid; 90c asked.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour in fair demand and prices advanced for old; sales at $8,00; new, $7,80@7,75. Wheat—fair demand for best samples; old, $1,60@1,62; new, 1,45@1,50. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 72@75c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Oil quiet and unchanged. Butter—demand good at full prices; choice, 20@22c. Cheese—demand fair and prices advanced; selling at 10¾@11c. Pork dull and nominal; regular $13,00. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 7⅞@8½c; kettle, 8⅞c. Bulk meats firm and demand fair; offerings light at 5⅜@7⅞@7⅞@8c. Bacon firm and in fair demand, with sales at 6⅞@9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,70@5,10. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; 88c, with sales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,35⅛; No. 2 do $1,27. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats dull and declined; No. 2 26c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 58c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,75; amber Michigan $1,53@1,55. Corn a shade better and in good demand; high mixed 49½c; low mixed 48c; no grade 46c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 32c. Pork and lard: no sales.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Flour active, firm and 25c higher for old. Wheat: none offered and prices unchanged; new higher: No. 2 red winter held at $1,35. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 26c. Petroleum: refined firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour: best grades of spring and winter demand good, at full prices; superfine $5@5,50. Wheat quiet and steady; new red $1,60. Corn dull; yellow 62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats 38@44c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, July 30.—2 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 3 do do, Spang C & Co; 2 do do, W Anshutz & Co; 2 hlf chests tea, A Moore; 5 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 10 bbls salt, Hienz & N; 22 bxs nails, Straub & G; 1 half chest tea, W S Smith & Bro; 35 sks oats, Hack & S; 36 bdls sash, 30 bdls doors, Hoop J & Co; 5 hlf chests tea, W Sedden.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 30.—40 cars coal S M Kier & Co; 16 do do, Coleman R Co; 25 do Armstrong D & Co; 1 car bones, P. L Briggs; 1 car junk, H A Warner; 1 car s steel, Miller B & P; 10 cars lime stone, Isabella Furnace Co; 3 pkgs hides, R Burkhard; 3 bbls eggs, G A Williams; 1 do do, 1 bx butter, J Welsh & Co; 7 bbls potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 10 bgs do, Mellon & W; 14 hides, J Swineberger; 4 bgs rags, McCullough S & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 30.—50 bbls h wine, Shipton & W; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 500 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 15 bbls spirits, P Hamberger; 3 cars s iron, Mullin & M; 15 bbls whisky, M Munhall; 2 do alcohol, John McCullough; 25 bxs hops, Haworth & D; 41 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 200 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 car wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 car oats, Houck McC & Co; 38 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 6 cases flannel, Arbuthnot S & Co; 4 bbls apples, 13 bbls and 8 sks potatoes, H Rea Jr; 10 hhds tobacco, M Heyl; 30 doz brooms, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 18 sks rags, J Benedict; 24 bxs jars, M W Sackett; 141 do do, Ent Glass Co; 24 do do, J P Smith & Co; 91 bdls wool, A Krute; 1 car oats, G F Rohn.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 30.—5 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 50 trs hams, R Owens; 60 do do J H Parker; 190 sks corn, 199 bags oats, J W Fairley; 2 bbls eggs, Loh & C; 5 do do H Riddle S & Co; 1 car cider mills, Scobia R & S; 2 d powers, Murphy Young; 1 do do Spratt G & Co; 1 bbl oil, J Henderson & B; 2 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 262 sks oats, G Ober; 160 sks g feed, Laing & McK; 1 bx wood, Pickersgill L & Co; 8 trs shoulders, W B Hays & S; 5 do do 1372 sc hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 car wheat, Voigt O & S; 1 car grain drills, S Hare & S; 3 cars corn, Scott & G; 9 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 20 bbls oil, J P Hunter; 150 sks ship stuff, 1 Hippley; 1 car p iron, Loomis & Collard; 10 tons do Caughey & Hallman; 20 do do Nimick & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 30.—1 car lumber, Bunton & M; 1 do gr stones, F Alden & Co; 1 do clay, Hussey & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do Watt, L & Co; 100 do do Seghmeyer & V; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 180 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co, 100 e oil bbls, C A Wormeastle; 100 do do Lockhart F & Co; 20 h bbls fish, J Wilson & S; 1 lot furniture, J N Fitchan; 100 do do Lemon & W; 5 bbls f e oil, G E Palmer & Co; 2 do grease, Paine A & R; 37 pgs marble, Ridge & W; 3 crte S M Work, Grover & B S Co; 3 w drawers, Young & Murphy; 5 rolls leather, J Hammett & S; 5 bxs glass, Cunningham & I; 61 bdls paper, P Markle & Ss; 14 bxs cullett, A & D Chambers; 66 sks oats, 25 bxs cheese, E Mayer & Co; 209 s pipe, Mills, Co; 1 bbl o meal, 8 kgs do Dilwsrth & Br 2 kgs do do H Barley; 2 do cr wheat, J Porterfield; 49 g hides, Hoffseratt & Co; 63 bdls paper, Hitts P Mfg Co; 2 bbls flour, J Hammond; 1 bx mdse J Hepler; 1 s m, Sumner & Co, 2 bxs cheese, S Kauffman; 2 do do D Paine; 18 bdls chairs, 3 do rockers, Young & Co; 1 tub cheese, J & A Deitz.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, July 30.—Lot old metal, Chess S & Co; 11 bbls apples, 39 bales hay, 6 sks wool, S R Patterson; 2 c chickens, 1 bbl eggs, M F Cassidy & Co; 1 bx black berries, Voigt M & Co; 8 baskets potatoes, 4 do cabbage, J S McKean; 605 galls wine, Foell & A; 275 do do Jas Hamilton & Co; 72 f jars, Moore & Co.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA July 30.—7 bbls apples, H J McCracken; 2 boxes butter, 2 bbls eggs, 14 bales hay, Illig & D; 48 sks oats, Watt L & Co; 29 sks wool, 34 bales hay, A Carlisle; 2 bbls eggs, Johnston & Co; 1 do do Voigt M & Co; 1 do do W Steel & Co; 60 hds W Flaccus & S; 3 pkgs butter, H Rea; 24 bales hay, R Thornton; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, P Cragen; 45 bbls whisky, S Street & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Head C & Co.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the First African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for amendment to charter. No. 592, Sept. T., 1872. Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county.

Notice is hereby given that application for amendment to the charter of incorporation has been made by the above Association, and that the articles thereof are on file in the Prothonotary's office of said county, and subject to inspection and that the same will be granted by the Court at the next term unless sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

THOS. J. JACK, Attorney, 91 Grant street. jy30-d96

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with four feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Business moderate—all than can be expected under the circumstances and surroundings.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville with a fair trip, including a number of passengers.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual.

The Bellevernon departed for St. Louis on Monday night about eight o'clock, with about all the freight she could take on the water. Pilots, Wm. Dever and Joseph Alexander.

The Exchange, Capt. Ed. Evans is announced to depart for Cincinnati to-day without fail. She is an excellent low water boat, and while of very light draft, she is large and capacious, and offers superior inducements to passengers.

—The Collier and barges passed Cincinnati Saturday to Pittsburgh from St. Louis. She had about 1,000 tons ore on her two barges, one of which was for Ashland, and the other for Pittsburgh. E. H. Williams and Leander Patterson are her pilots.

—It is estimated that the amount of coal that will go below the falls on this rise will be between five and six millinn bushels.

—The Blue Lodge, the last of the coal fleet, arrived at Louisville from Pittsburgh on Saturday, with a full tow. She returned with an empty tow.

—Captain Gus. Fowler, late master of the Idlewild, is now agent at Paducah for the Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Steam Packet Line.

—Capt. Dick Sinnott, on last Thursday, purchased, at New Orleans, the steamer Sabine, and will place her in the New Orleans and Ouachita river trade The price paid was $16,000.

—The case of Case & Co., rapids improvement contractors, vs. the United States, involving the payment of over $50,000 by the governments to the plaintiffs for work done on Rock Island Rapids, is now being tried at Rock Island. Among the principal witnesses in the case are Hon Wm T. McAlpine, formerly State Engineer of New York, and now Engineer for the Austrian government; also Daniel G. Jenne, State Engineer of Illinois.

—John Means, Esq., is organizing a stock company, with a capital of $700,000, for the purpose of starting a furnace and nail mill at Ashland, Ky.

—The snagboat S. Thayer has left for a six month cruise up Arkansas River. After that time she will go into Ouachita River.

—The Eckert raised the lumber barge at Belmont, sunk last Friday night by the Cresent City, in 2½ hours' time. The damage to the barge can be easily repaired.

—The Moonstone is lying at Beardstown. She is getting in a new cylinder for the one she broke.

—The steamer Lida Norval was sold on Wednesday last, at Evansville, to Capt. George Miller, of Louisville, for the sum of $15,000.

—Capt. De Wolf, of the steamer Oriole, is builing a new boat at Wise's boat yard at Ironton. She will have four engines.

—The Jennie Brown, laid up at Prairie du Chien, can be purchased for $5,000.

—The B. H. Hunt broke her piston rod and knocked out a cylinder head a short distance above Danville, the other day. She went to Paducah for repairs.

—The Dexter broke a hog-chain and let her wheel drop on the upper rapids recently, and is now undergoing repairs on the LeClaire ways.

—Mr. Eli Cook, chief engineer of the Bostona for several years past, takes charge of the engines on the Wilson, and is succeded by Mr. Wm. Handy, of the St. James.

—Capt. John J. Collier, formerly of the Anglo-Saxon, and other old time steamers, died at his residence at Branch Hill, Clermont County, Ohio, on July 5th.

—Capt. James Good, Superintendent of M. V. T. Company, and an old time Ohio River steamboatman, took passage, recently, on the City of Cairo from Columbus to Cairo, a distance of twenty-five miles, for which he was charged five dollars, other packets only charging one dollar.

—Capt. D. DeHaven is to command the Harry Johnson in the Cairo and Vicksburg trade.

—Capt. William Doer, a well known Upper Mississippi raft pilot, and pilot on the Park Painter and other steamers, was found dead in his bed Friday morning on Dozier street, St. Louis.

—The Louisville, *Courier* of Monday, says: The Charley McDonald, Smoky City and Grand Lake were the only towboats that left with tows of coal for points below, up to 6 P. M. yesterday. Several will leave to-day, and the last of the fleet will probable get off to-morrow.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: Capt W. T. Boardman got in yesterday morning from Cincinnati and Louisville, where he went on private business. Some parties representing Cincinnati Red River movement had an interview with him, and requested him to make a proposition with a view of getting his iron steamer in the Cincinnati and Shreveport trade. Captain Boardman replied that he had no proposition to make—that he had a good thing already in the St. Louis and Red River trade. It appears from this that it is not likely the iron steamer J. T. Moore will run in the Cincinnati trade.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON..................Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
fe22:164 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The commodious and light draught steamer EXCHANGE.................Capt. ED. EVANS. Will leave as above THIS DAY, July 31st, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
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ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
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The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOUSE,

Stoneboro, Mercer County, Pa.

This celebrated house, having been recently refurnished, will be open for the reception of guests Monday, June 10th, 1872. Persons wishing to engage rooms or other information may address to
SAMUEL ROSENBURG, Stoneboro, Pa.

This favorite Summer Resort is delightfully situated a few rods from Sandy Lake, the most beautiful sheet of water in Pennsylvania, and is well stocked with fish and pleasure boats. Fishing tackle of all kind under the charge of an experienced sailing master. Having refitted the billiard room and Tenpin alley in first class style, also barber shop, bath room and livery stable connected with this favorite resort.

Seekers for health, as well as for recreation and fine Rural Scenery, will find in the Chalybeate Spring, on the grounds, all the virtues of *tonic treatment* found at the most celebrated watering places. By chemical analysis, one gallon of water was found to contain 10.80 grains of Mineral substances, consisting principally of Carbonate of Lime, held in solution by Carbonic Acid Gas, associated with small quantities of Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron, Sulphate of Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium, and traces of Silicia and organic matter.

The analysis was made by the Professor of Chemistry in the Laboratory of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Turgery.
Je5:s55

LORRETTO SPRINGS,

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Will be open the 25th JUNE, 1872, for the reception of Guests. Coaches will be at, and free transportation for permanent boarders from Cresson Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on the arrival of Trains. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS A. GIBBONS, Loretto, Cambria County, Pa.
je17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

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mh29:60

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C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 30, 1872.

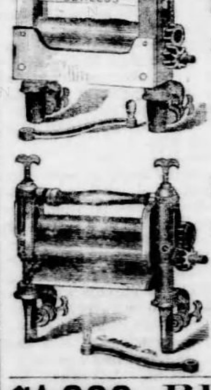
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading, paving and curbing of RUSH ALLEY, from Manhattan street to Chartiers street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, Aug 9th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.
jy30:v91 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on Streets, &c., to pay damages caused by the Grading of 37TH STREET, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days from date, liens against the lots assessed will be filed for unpaid assessments with interest, costs and fees.
jy15 J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of FORBES STREET, from Brady street to Shady Lane, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days from the date hereof, liens will be filed against the lots assessed for unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
J. F. SLAGLE.
JULY 15, 1872. jy15

PITTSBURGH, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forbes street, from Gist street to Milenberger street, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
jy24



PEERLESS

Clothes Wringer!

BEST WOOD FRAME

MOULTON

PATENT ROLLS.

TIP-TOP

Clothes Wringer!

BEST IRON FRAME.

SOLD EVERY-WHERE.

QUEEN CITY WRINGER CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
my23:r60-TTES

FINANCIAL.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........................DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Beutel, Benj. Singerly.

Dealers in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.
ja29:j74

PITTSBURGH

Savings Bank,

No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS:
John Heath, Simon Kaufman,
Jake Hill, Wm. S. Evans,
J. Ascheim, A. F. Baum,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Chas. L. Gohring.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
jy11:u73 JNO BIRMINGHAM, Cashier.

THE

National Trust Co.,

No. 423 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 per cent interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DIRECTORS:
Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl,
James M. Taylor, Edwin Miles,
Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong,
Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday,
James Taylor, M. Graver,
P. Krue, C. Van Buren,
H. Gerwig,
President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
mh6:m29 ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

MAX SCHAMBERG,

No. 163 Smithfield Street,

(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange,

OCEAN PASSAGE

AND

Railroad Tickets.

Collections Made

ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

jy21:w54

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK..........$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872..............$401,000.

Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

Commercial Banking Company,

No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.............................$800,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S. Waring.
Jacob Klee.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

CITY BANK,

112 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL...........................$100.000.

STOCHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Magnin,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, P. Kane.
jal7:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.
fel3

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Also, Sight Drafts on London.
del:ss2

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, Simom Drum,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, R. H. Knox.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my15

BANK OF INDUSTRY.

The "Bank of Industry" is now open for business at No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE. Stockholders individually liable.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, President,
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
H. Darlington, Thomas Lockhart,
James McLain, John Kelly,
Peter O'Neil, Thomas McMichael,
William F. Casey, Thomas Berry,
Joseph Ross, Mathew Mawhinney,
J. M. Fass, Thomas S. O'Neil.
mh5-m42

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.

R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.

de6 W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,

140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL..........................$200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Megraw,
Joseph McNaugher.

JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.
mh20-163

PLASTERERS' MATERIALS.

Fresh arrivals of Cleveland White Lime;
" " Eastern White Lime;
" " Calcined Plaster;
" " Hydraulic Cement;
All best brands and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL.............................$200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd,

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
je10:k49

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK

OF ALLEGHENY.

Corner of Federal and Lacock Streets.

CAPITAL..........................$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

SAMUEL H. HARTMAN, President.
E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
S. C. SCHOYER, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel H. Hartman, Robert Forrester,
R. B. Megraw, J. C. Patterson,
S. B. Smith, Samuel Dyer,
Richard Jenkinson, W. H. Burt,
pl:o22-MWF W. G. Gibson

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.

Wm. Smith & Sons,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Pipe

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS

Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward. Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.

All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,

(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,

Sand Rolls and Pinions

Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

Phœnix Roll Works,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
no8:p43

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS.)

Washington Works

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Best and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.
ja11:r52

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Iron City Foundry,

Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no4:g46

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

New Orleans

SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
dell

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
jy22:p43

S. TATE..............S. W. ECKELS..............R. ECKELS.

TATE, ECKELS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE.
jy22:p4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14-h20 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 Penn Street.

JOHN SHIPTON..................A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE.
my21:r54

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,

Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN,

(Late of Butler, Pa.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House, PITTSBURGH, PA.
no20-f27

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands.

with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stocks, wholesale and retail.
no2

IRON AND STEEL.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Barr & Parkin,

OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,

my28-x46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.

Rogers & Burchfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.
my30:r94

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS,

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

Moorhead, Adams & Co.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 86 Mich. ave. Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL,

Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fel0-m55

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 82 Water street and 100 First ave.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Saws,

AND

SHOVELS.

EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8-k36

Iron Fence Pickets

Made from 3-8 Round iron, bent into the ORNAMENTAL SHAPES shown in cut, and sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON PRICE OF IRON.

We have a large stock of these Pickets in store, at our Warehouse, and furnish Printed instructions for Building the Fence. The Pickets cost but thirty-five cents per foot of Fence, and the Fence complete and put up will not cost as much as the Wood Picket Fence.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

91 and 92 Water Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR IRON, BOLTS, HINGES of all kinds, HEAVY and WAGON HARDWARE, &c.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Stre

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE,

PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

NATIONAL

Locomotive and Machine Works.

DAWSON & BAILY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCOMOTIVES,

Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders.

Office—No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Works at Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa. ap19-p38

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

F. REPHAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Locomotives, &c.

THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DURGIN, Sup't.
Office, No. 10 SIXTH STREET.

STONE.

Artificial Stone.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.

Manufacture Stone

For Sidewalks, Fire-proof Floors, Building Stone, House Fronts, Belt Course, Sills, Corners, Lintels and Cemetery Work. Also dealers in best imported CEMENTS and FIRE CLAY, Native Cement, Plaster, White Lime and Sand. SEWER PIPE and CHIMNEY TOPS, constantly on hand. Office and Warerooms LIBERTY STREET. my15:37

NOTICE.—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved his Stone Yard and Steam Stone Saw Mill to corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from the large increase in business, has had to increase the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mills in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Railroad Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch. Office on premises. my22

FURNITURE, &c.

J. WECKESSER, C. SONNENFROTH,
C. SCHIENLE, H. ECKER.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

No. 127 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—AFTER June 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot. | WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.
Pacific Express 1:30am | Mail Train 1:05am
Mail Train 7:55am | Fast Line 1:55am
Cincinnati Ex 12:50pm | Cincinnati Ex 8:00am
Phila. Ex 5:10pm | Southern Ex 9:10am
Fast Line 7:10pm | Thro' Pass'ger 1:55pm
| Pacific Express 2:05pm
| Way Passenger 9:30pm

LOCAL. | LOCAL.
Homewood Ac. No. 1 6:10am | Wall's No. 1 6:30am
Wall's No. 1 6:50am | Homewood Ac. 7:20am
Wall's No. 2 7:55am | Brinton Accom. No. 1 7:50am
Wall's No. 3 10:00am | Wall's No. 2 8:50am
Wall's No. 4 11:31am | Wall's No. 3 10:05am
Wall's No. 5 3:20pm | Wall's No. 4 1:00pm
Johnstown Ac 4:05pm | Wall's No. 5 1:55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1 4:45pm | Wall's No. 6 5:50pm
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1 5:30pm | Brinton Accom. No. 2 6:50pm
Wall's No. 6 6:05pm | Braddock's Ac'n No. 1 7:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2 9:20pm | Brinton Accom. No. 3 11:10pm
Wall's Ac. No. 7 11:05pm |

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 1:30 P. M.; Baltimore 1:15 P. M.; Washington 3:40 P. M.; New York 4:20 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:40 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:30 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:20 A. M.; Philadelphia 7:05 A. M.; Baltimore 7:00 A. M.; Washington 10 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 P. M. Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the Ticket office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue, or WM. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
je3 General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, July 28, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, (City Time):

DEPART. | ARRIVE.
Through Mail 6:00am | McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 1 6:40am
Braddock Ac 6:30am | Braddock's Ac 7:55am
Mixed Way 9:00am | West Newton Ac. 9:50am
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 1 11:05am | Confluence 12:50pm
Glenwood Ac 12:15pm | Pittsburgh Ex. 12 00 m
Confluence 3:30pm | Glenwood Ac 1:35pm
West Newton Ac. 4:25pm | McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 2 2:10pm
Braddock's Ac. 5:30pm | Mixed Way 3:10pm
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 2 6:00pm | Through Mail 5:55pm
Uniontown Ex. 7:00pm | Braddock's Ac. 7:30pm
McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 3 11:00pm | McKeesport Ac. comm'n No. 3 9:00pm
Sunday Church Train* 1:00pm | Sunday Church Train* 10:05am

* Sunday only
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at as same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. Armstrong's Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. R. BROBST, Agent,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
or H. T. ROWLEY, Agent,
At Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
jy29 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY. From June 2d, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE. | ARRIVE.
Fast Line 1:56am | Pacific Express 1:12am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l. 6:42am | Wheeling Ex. 10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex. 7:12am | Chicago Express 12:23pm
Chicago Mail 7:32am | Ch. & St. L. Ex. 4:18pm
Pacific Express 9:42am | Cleveland Ex 1:12pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex. 2:32pm | Erie & Yo. Ex. 4:58pm
Chicago Express 3:42pm | Cl. & Wh'g Ex. 6:53pm
Wellsville Ex 3:52pm | Chicago Mail 6:18pm
Erie Express 4:42pm | Erie Express 11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y. | ARRIVE IN ALLEGH'Y.
Leetsdale Accom 8:20am | Leetsdale Accom 6:52am
Leetsdale Accom 10:22am | Beaver Falls Ac 8:08am
Leetsdale Accom 11:52am | Enon Accom 9:38am
New Castle Ac 1:22pm | New Castle Ac 12:12pm
Enon Accom 3:52pm | Leetsdale Accom 12:42pm
Leetsdale Accom 5:52pm | Beaver Falls Ac 3:32pm
Beaver Falls Ac 6:22pm | Leetsdale Accom 4:22pm
Leetsdale Accom 10:42pm | Leetsdale Accom 6:22pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church 12:42pm | Fair Oaks Sunday church 9:58am

Chicago Express arrives daily. Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily. Saturdays excepted. Fast Line leaves daily. Sundays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
je3 General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in Western and Central New York.

	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Day Express	7:10am	6:35pm
Night Express	10:40pm	6:35am
Mail	10:50am	4:45pm
First Hulton Accommodation	6:10am	6:30am
First Soda Works Accom'n	10:30am	8:35am
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40am	2:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommodation	3:25pm	10:30am
Second Hulton Accommodation	5:00pm	8:55am
Second Soda Works Accom'n	6:00pm	7:35pm
Third Hulton Accommodation	8:00pm	4:45pm
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10am	8:55pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 am, arriving at Parker at 11:25 A.M. Returning, leaves Parker at 4:40 pm and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:25 pm.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville. Through coaches on Day Express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and at the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Pan-Handle Route.

After June 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART. | ARRIVE.
Fast Line 1:58am | Southern Ex 1:12am
Columbus Mail 7:50am | McDonald Ac 6:00am
Wash. Accom 8:55am | Wash. Accom 9:35am
Pacific Express 9:42am | Steubenville Ac 10:35am
McDonald Ac 11:35am | Cincinnati Ex 12:23pm
Southern Ex 2:30pm | McDonald Ac 1:35pm
Steubenville Ac. 4:20pm | Columbus Mail 3:35pm
McDonald Ac 6:00pm | Fast Line 6:35pm
Sunday Church train 12:50pm | Sunday Church train 10:03am

8:12 pm Southern Express will leave daily.

12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:55 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:20 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 9:35 am, and Mail train due in Pittsburgh at 3:35 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
je3 General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, June 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE. | DEPART.
Springdale No. 1 6:35am | Mail 6:50am
Freeport No. 1 8:35am | Freeport No. 1 9:35am
Express 10:30am | Claremont Ac 11:30am
Claremont Ac 1:10pm | Springdale No. 1 2:45pm
Freeport No. 2 3:35pm | Express 3:35pm
Mail 5:35pm | Freeport No. 2 4:30pm
Springdale No. 2 6:30pm | Springdale No. 2 6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A.M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 A.M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P.M.

The 6:50 A.M. train and 3:35 P.M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
je3 Superintendent, Blairsville.

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

HUBS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,

Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.

No. 40 Federal Street,

ja23:t8 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Sign of the Anvil.

No 50 WOOD STREET,

ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

COPPER.

Pittsburgh Copper Rolling Mill

MANUFACTURES

Braziers, Bolt and Sheathing Copper,
Pressed Copper Bottoms,
Patent Planished Copper,
Locomotive Copper,
Raised Still Bottoms and Flats of all Sizes,
Brass Kettles,
Sheet and other Brass,
Spelter, Solder, Copper Rivets, etc
Dealers in Metals.

C. G. Hussey & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheets Copper Cut to any Pattern.
fe24:188

LIVERY & SALES STABLES.

JOHN R. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVERY, SALE AND

Commission Stables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Francis Grimer, Portsmouth, Ohio, 3c.; Biddle & Bond, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. James Ayer, West Berkshire, Vt., 3c.; Theodor G. Schoch, New York, N. Y., 3c.; Henry Blackmer, Burlington, Iowa, 3c.; Miss Lydia C. Busker, Somerset, Ohio, 3c.; G. R. Huey, McKeesport, Pa., 3c.

Receiver Appointed.

The Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, appointed J. L. McKee, Esq., as receiver of all assets and property of the firm of Nobbs & McKee, and required him to enter into security in the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for a faithful performance of his duties.

Valuable Horse Killed.

Last night, as a gentleman was driving a very valuable pacing race horse along the Nicolson pavement just beyond the intersection of the old and new avenues, the beast took fright at a pile of bricks and became unmanageable. He ran off and dashed against a street lamp and fell dead. The gentleman was thrown out, but sustained no serious injury. The buggy was smashed to atoms. The horse belonged to McCallum's livery stable, and was well known in sporting circles as a very valuable animal. That pile of bricks out in the highway has become a public nuisance, having frightened more than fifty horses into escapades lately, thus endangering the lives and limbs of those driving. It should be removed at once.

The Recent Suspected Suicide in Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY, July 30, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There was reported in the papers of the 12th inst., a case of suspected suicide occurring in the hotel of Mrs. Fisher, on the N. W. corner of the Diamond, Allegheny, the supposed victim being a gril of the name of Kate Knox. It is now my duty to report that Mrs. Fisher handed me the bottle which was found in the room near the body of the supposed suicide. I have carefully examined the contents of the bottle and find that it contains simply an alcoholic solution of camphor, containing 40 per cent. of absolute alcohol, and saturated with camphor for the quantity of alcohol present. The bottle contains no inorganic poisons of any kind whatever, and with the exception of the alcohol, no organic sustances of a poisonous nature.

GEORGE HAY, Q. S.,
Prof. of Chemistry in Analytical Laboratory.

Evergreen Passenger Railway.

Yesterday morning the argument was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railway vs. the Borough of Millvale. The borough authorities contended that the track has been laid in such a manner as to destroy a main street, and the Street Commissioner had the contractors and laborers arrested for violating a borough ordinance, and threatened to institute new proceedings every day the work continued. In order to avoid the annoyance and delay the company instituted proceedings in equity, and asked for an injunction restraining the authorities from interfering with the work, and also from instituting criminal prosecutions against the workmen. The Court granted the injunction asked for, but reserved to the borough the right to institute proceedings in equity for an injunction.

Youthful Rascals.

Last evening shortly after dusk a couple of ladies were promenading on Western avenue, Allegheny, near their residence, when they were approached by two ragged, forlorn-looking colored boys, who piteously begged for pittance. The charitable feelings of the female heart were deeply moved, and one of the ladies took out her pocket-book to respond to the pathetic appeal, when one of the young mendicants suddenly snatched it from her hand, and before she could realize the situation, the boys were speeding away out of sight.

The lady acquainted Lieut. Long of the affair, and subsequently he found the pocket-book, but it was empty. He also secured one of the boys who gave his name as Daniel Thomas, but refused to tell that of his companion. He had no money in his possession, and as the other boy could not be found, it is pretty safe to assume that the lady will never see the $27 which her pocket-book contained. Thomas spent last night in the lock-up, and possible the other little rogue will be apprehended to-day.

An Important Question.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform will meet to-morrow night. The most important business before the members will be that of investigating the charges made against the city by Mr. Thomas Shaw. It will be remembered that Mr. Shaw complains that the opening of the avenue was authorized by Councils in 1870, and that viewers were appointed, their report approved, that assessments were made on property benefitted, and that he with others paid their assessments to the City Solicitor in November, 1870. Notwithstanding this, however, the opening has been made, the reason being assigned that those whose property was damaged have not received the amounts awarded to them by the viewers. Mr. Shaw further complains that while he was compelled to pay his assessments in cash that another property holder on the avenue gave a promissory note for his assessments, and that the note is now lying in the treasury under protest, having never been paid. These are the irregularities alleged, and which are to be investigated by the Committee.

Central Grant Club.

At a large meeting of the colored voters of Allegheny, held Monday night in Baptist Hall, Allegheny, presided over by Mr. Mahoney, a printed constitution for clubs was presented by Prof. S. A. Neale, and adopted. Under its provisions an Allegheny Grant Central Club was then formed, the following officers being chosen: President, Rev. J. M. Terry; Vice President, Joseph Mahoney; Secretary, S. A. Neale; Treasurer, Harrison Taylor; Executive Committee, Henry Douglass, Thomas Baltimore, John Gilkerson, Wm. P. Peterson, B. F. Pulpress, Paul J. Caperton, Philip Peterson, Frederick Wilson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Alex. Stevenson.

After the election of permanent officers, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Colored Men's State Convention: Messrs. S. A. Noble, B. F. Pulpress, R. J. Davis, William P. Peterson, S. J. Wilkinson, Jr., John S. Williamson, William Warfield, Prof. Lewis Johnson, John Wilson and the Rev. J. W. Terry. Eighty names were enrolled as members of the club, and after the singing of "John Brown" the meeting adjourned, to assemble again on Thursday evening, August 8th, at the same place.

Who Seconds the Motion?

A most beautiful idea has been carried successfully out in the eastern cities. It is that of affording all the children of indigent parents an opportunity for an excursion and pic-nic. These children hardly ever get out of town, and most of them have never experienced the pleasures of travel by rail or water. Why do not some of our people with good hearts and large means attempt to please the little ones hereabouts in like manner? The expenses would not be heavy and could be raised by private subscriptions very readily if anybody would energetically work up the matter. The first of these excursions for poor children, gotten up by subscriptions from the citizens of Philadelphia, took place on Saturday last, and was a complete success. Upwards of six hundred children took part in the festivities, which were held in the groves and lawns surrounding the Richland Mansion. The excursionists were prompt in their arrival, and the train started on time, with the band playing, the youngsters cheering and clapping their hands, their little eyes growing wide with wonder and pleasure—for many of them had never had a ride on steam cars before. The amusements consisted in foot-ball games, skipping ropes, singing, etc, and the children spent the happiest day of their lives. Who will try to give our little ones like enjoyment?

A Reliable Bank.

We bespeak the careful attention of our readers to the statement of the People's Savings Bank, which appears on our first page. As a general rule there is not enough consideration given to the savings institutions, of which we have so many in Pittsburgh. That some of them are really what may be termed in the strictest sense of the title "Savings Banks" there is no doubt; but in contra-distinction to these there are others to which in justice this title should hardly be given. It is a duty which every depositor owes to himself or to those for whom he is acting, before selecting a savings bank in which his hard earnings or those of a friend are to be placed, to learn all he can of the management of the institution, ascertain who are its officers, what protection is given a depositor in its charter; is its business that of a legitimate savings bank; are its Directors men of integrity and proper business qualifications. If these inquiries are not all answered in the affirmative, the depositor would do well to have nothing to do with the institution.

The Savings Bank we have in our mind now is one that we think fully merits every confidence—is just such a saving institution as can be relied upon, and in which it will be well to deposit. Mr. Von Bonnhorst, its special manager, is a gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, and one who bears a reputation for business tact and integrity, that places him in the front rank. The Board of Directors are well known business men, and the business of the bank is large—the institution being recognized as one that is a financial Gibraltar. Those who have deposits to make should visit this bank—the People's Savings Bank—and they will be convinced of its advantages.

BOY DROWNED.

Falling into the River—A Lad's Death—Recovery of the Body.

Yesterday afternoon, John Hoffman, a boy about fourteen years of age, was standing on a raft at the foot of Tenth street, when he missed his footing and fell into the river. His cries attracted the attention of some persons near at hand, but before assistance reached him, he had gone under the third time and was drowned.

Parties set to work at once to dredge the river, and after working about four hours the body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, in Popular alley, where an inquest will be held.

PRISON REFORM.

From Our Delegate to London.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

English Reform and its Practical Workings.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN MILLIGAN.

The International Prison Reform Congress in London, which has attracted so much attention throughout the world, possesses something more than a general interest to Pittsburghers, inasmuch as our Prison Society sent to it several delegates. These were Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary; Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, T. H. Nevin, Esq., and George A. Kelly, Esq. The following letter from Chaplain Milligan gives some idea of the impression made upon the Pittsburghers by the Congress, and will be found especially attractive to all who are interested in the noble work. The letter was addressed to Mr. J. D. Carlisle (a member of the Allegheny County Prison Society and one of the practical philanthropists of our city), and has been kindly placed in our hands:

LONDON, July 9, 1872.

MR. CARLISLE: You requested me to write you a letter from London. This will be no hard matter, and while I could tell you much of my own doings and soyings, I prefer to say something which will probably interest you more because it has a wider application than mere personal experience or observation. In the International Prison Congress to-day the question came up which you and Mr. Orr, and Mr. Van Gordon, Major Frew, Mr. Thaw, Mr. Hanna, and a number of the leading citizens of the city are deeply interested in; it was the best methods of treating discharged prisoners. You are well aware of its importance. You know from experience some of its difficulties. It stands in the front of society, and yet it is not seen in its true bearings by the mass of thinking men. Here and there only it finds men and women who think it wise to give it a passing thought, and fewer are they who take the view of the matter that they would were they to face it in thoughtfulness. Some will, perhaps, say that in the length and breadth of America there is room for any and all of every class and grade. This, in some measure, is true; but *room* is not all that is wanted for struggling men who are

UNDER THE BAN OF SOCIETY,

and proscribed because of their own misdeeds or some misfortune. It is well to know that not every man is a criminal at heart that finds himself in the grasp of the law. There are some who make crime their profession, but in our country it is the fewest number. You take our prison records and you will discover that the mass of convictions are first commitments. The greater number belong to a class of young men who by judicious treatment can be saved to society, honesty and their friends. It is here that the prison and society finds its proper sphere of work, when the doors of the prison are thrown open to them, and the world presents itself again to them in all its charms, dangers, promises and capabilities of a bright or a sad future.

You can scarcely conceive that the question as to the most successful methods of treating these men would evoke deep interest in the Prison Congress. It is made of men who desire to be practical, and find the surest way to success in all the great matters of penal science. The mere matter of theory will do well enough to talk about, but it is here: What have you done? What facts can you deduce? Which is the most weighty argument?

The interests that you, of Pittsburgh, who are workers and givers in behalf of

THE DEMANDS OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS,

there were not forgotten nor neglected by the representative of the Allegheny County Prison Society, who was present at the discussion of similar working societies here. I could not help but wish for some of the benevolent men who have always stood by the financial claims of our society. I know they would be made to feel that their money and interest have gone toward the cause that has a place prominent in Christ's injunctions. Bread cast upon the waters may return after many days.

In England alone there are thirty-four societies organized for the aid of discharged prisoners of various grades. In the last few years 5,500 prisoners had been aided by their efforts: 500 were assisted last year by the Metropolitan society alone. Of course this means to include boys and girls from reformatories and houses of detention, it does not embrace much from penal institutions for convicts. It includes, however, some female convicts who are furnished with places in refuges until work can be secured. The means which the societies adopt to secure their ends are various. Some they send to sea; some are found work at home, and some are urged to *emigrate*. This last method, however, they claim is but little employed, because it is too expensive and not easy to manage. It is possible, they say, to find work for

THE HARD WORKING CLASS,

of discharged prisoners at home. It is difficult, however, to furnish employment for prisoners who have never worked at any trade. Hence we find an argument for our desire and earnestness in insisting on remunerative labor in our American prisons. It is said by their leading authorities on the treatment of discharged prisoners that the reconvictions of those who place themselves under the charge of the aid societies has never reached more than 5 per cent. This is very small, truly and deserves the careful consideration of our people who would make our country pure and free from the crime class or habitual offenders. They claim that England ever stands ready to give her offenders a fair chance. So also men from the Continent claim that their prisoners aid societies open their arms wide to receive the released prisoner and help him to honesty and the ranks of citizenship. I know the claim is partially true. I know they do much, I know that they need to do much more. This I also know that their efforts and example should only send our own free, benevolent and charitable people more decidedly and definitely and efficiently into the great work which lies at our doors. If so, we could proudly and truly say that whilst our population increases our crime class decreases.

There is but one society which gives its efforts exclusively to the

CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS

from the convict prisons of England. This seems but a small force out of the thirty-four who have a name and a place. It is called distinctively "The Prisoners Aid Society." Its methods of working in brief are somewhat on this wise: When any prisoners are about to be discharged from any of the ten convict prisons of England, if any of them wish to place themselves under the care of the aid society, his character list, crime, trade and amount of gratuity is made known to the society, word is then sent back to the prison whether the society will take him in charge. If affirmative in answer, then the prisoner is sent under the care of an officer to report at the office of the aid society. Then whatever means of assistance that seems most feasible for the case in hand is adopted. It is claimed that great good results from the method of procedure, but it strikes me as full of the spirit of a circumlocution office. I think a more direct method could be planned. Say have a central office and authority in London, where it now is, and then have executive committees empowered to act, who are in close proximity to the respective prisons. In this way cost and the ostentatious displays of the prisoners would be avoided. But I will not stop to find fault and criticise any work which seems to do so much good,

Captain Du Cane, who is Chairman of Directors of convict prisons, says, in speaking of this society, "The importance and value of the work undertaken by your society in assisting prisoners during

THE FIRST TRYING MONTHS

after their discharge, hardly needs the aid of figures to prove it. The chances of their relapsing into dishonest courses are heavy unless they can be started on a better road before the memory of the punishment they have suffered shall have lost its force. The only way which I can see of meeting this danger is by the organized efforts of private individuals, and it is certainly the interest of everybody to support a society which has so successfully exerted itself in this direction." I need not say that I most heartly concur. I have been in position to know how much morally and spiritually a little help of the right kind administered in a judicious manner will effect for the man who starts again in the world with the strain, stigma and stress of prison life upon him.

Our Allegheny County Society is much more fortunate than this and other foreign aid societies in having free access to the prisons and prisoners before their release. We can in this way find out personally the prisoners tastes, desires and adaptabilities, so that more definite direction can be given to the aid promised. In some cases simple advice and kind counsel will do more than money. A watchful interest displayed will often keep the struggling man in the right track. A word of tender encouragement and a grasp of the hand is to some men of more value than dollars and cents. Be wise to win the one who has gone astray. Christ came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance and good works. But I must stop I am afraid I have wearied you long ago. Please let Captain Wright and all my friends know that I am well and busy.

Respectfully, J. L. MILLIGAN.

THE PARK.

A Few Figures.

Last evening the Allegheny Park Commission held their regular weekly meeting, at which the plan for a new drinking fountain in West Park was approved. The plans for the improvement of Seminary Hill were also up for consideration, but no definite action taken. Controller Brown presented a statement showing a balance in the Treasury of $7,071.77, to which the taxes for July, amounting to about $600 were to be added. The statement set forth also that there were $10,000 of bonds of the second issue remaining to be issued on the 1st of October, which could readily be sold at par. There were also $20,000 Park bonds maturing Nov. 15, 1872.

The police pay roll for the month amounted to $872. Salary of John Harper, Park gardener, $100. The bills for the stone work of the bridge across the railroad, for $467.69 were approved, as was also the workmen's pay roll for building the bridge, amounting to $770.45.

If you want a nice summer suit and wish to urchase it at the cheapest rate and yet get good goods, call at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Good dinners severely task the digestive organs. Assist by use of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

A nice light vest can be had for one dollar, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

....Pittsburgh must next have a new lockup.

....City Property Committee meets Friday afternoon.

....Cholera infantum prevails to a great extent in the city.

....A Grant Club will be organized in East Birmingham on Saturday night.

....Mr. J. D. Carlisle, of Macrum & Carlisle, is summering at Chambersburg.

....Colored voters have commenced the campaign with a vigor that augurs well.

....Since the new liquor law went into effect many new doggeries have been started.

....Visitors to our city now take in the view from Mt. Washington as one of the "points."

....Ambrose Lynch, the convicted murderer, is quite docile in jail and more cheerful than could be expected under the circumstances.

....Hugh D. McGaw, Esq., of this this, left yesterday for the purpose of making a canvass of the State of Ohio in the interest of temperance.

....James L. Magee was yesterday appointed receiver for the firm of Nobbs & McKee, by the Court of Common Pleas, and gave bail in the sum of $18,000.

....Rev. John Peck, colored, voted fifty years ago in this State. He enjoyed the right fourteen years and then it was taken from him. He has got it again.

....A special meeting of Post 151, G. A. R. will be held this evening to consider the feasibility of having a series of dramatic entertainments the coming winter.

....The Board of Poor Directors held a meeting last night to let the contract for the plumbing and heating work at the new Poor House, but we did not learn the result.

....It is generally conceded that the present Council Chambers are unsuitable, for the purpose to which they are devoted. Too much traffic and consequent noise on Smithfield street.

....Last evening Officer Pender, of the U. S. Detective force, left last evening for Parker's Landing, to bring here a young man who was arrested there on a charge of stealing letters from the postoffice.

....The Committee on City Property, of Allegheny Councils, have awarded the contracts for the new lightning rods on the engine houses to Charles Rader, at 20 cents per foot, and $4 for each five pronged tip.

....Mr. D. P. Rennie, Master of Machinery of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has resigned that position and will, we understand, be succeeded by W. H. Harrison, Esq., Master Mechanic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops at Wheeling.

....Last evening between six and seven o'clock, as a train was moving out of the Union Depot, the two hind wheels of the rear car became detached from the track and let the car fall at that end. It was considerably damaged, and some of the cattle seriously injured.

....The mongrels of this county will meet on the 11th of August to decide as to whom they will support for President and Vice President, for Governor and Auditor General and Supreme Judge. Happy meetings they will be. An honest citizen will care little for their deliberations.

....B. F. Rinehart, United States Navy, formerly a compositor in this city, but now of the United States steamer Yantic, passed through yesterday morning at half-past one o'clock en route for Norfolk, Va. He reports on board the steamer for duty, and leaves on a three years' cruise in a few days. Mr. R. graduated at the Naval Academy on the first of June, and has been home on a brief furlough.

....On Saturday last a farmer named Alpheus Glover was riding along the mountain road, about three miles south of Ohio Pyle Falls, and about eighty miles from Pittsburgh, when he was shot from an ambush and instantly killed. One of his neighbors named Jacob Stop has been arrested as the murderer, as a fued has existed between them for a long time, and it is stated that each made threats of shooting the other.

....Recently, Messrs. Arnsthal & Son, wholesale dealers of this city, addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking whether it was allowable for a dealer to cut a caddy or box of tobacco in half in such a manner as to show on both parts a portion of the stamp, and sell the same to pedlars or retail dealers, and whether they could sell the same to their customers. He received the following reply: One of the conditions of the bond required of a pedlar of tobacco is that he will neither sell nor offer for sale any tobacco, snuff, or cigars except in original and full packages, as the law requires the same to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or for removal for consumption or sale. The law does not contemplate the division of a package of tobacco in the manner directed, and such a divided package, if sold by a pedlar, could not be regarded in the language of the bond as "an original and full package," as the "law requires the same to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer," I cannot therefore authorize the division of a package in the manner aforesaid. The reply is signed by B. J. Sweet, Acting Commissioner.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—Improvements Going on—A "Bounty Bond."

A regular meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening. Present: Messrs. Brown, Cready, Kerr, Haines, and Williams.

The Street Committee reported the work of improvement on Sixth street progressing.

The Committee was instructed to examine into the state of the water courses on Neeley's property on the Mount Washington Road,—complaints having been made about the locality. The Committee was further instructed to have the property owners on Carson street to have the side-walks cleaned without delay.

The Gas Committee reported that through some mistake two bills for the erection of a gas lamp in front of the engine house had been presented—two parties having undertaken the contract. Laid over until next meeting.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of bills amounting to $428. Among them was a bill for $290.54 for street improvements and another for $78.46 for matting for the Engine house.

Mr. Cready said he had been informed that Mr. Alexander Chambers held a bounty bond of the borough for $2,000, and he now demanded the payment with interest—making the total $2,885. He moved that a warrant be ordered.

The matter was laid over until next meeting.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the owner of the house built next the toll house on the Brownsville road to have the same removed at once, as it encroached on the line, and if he neglected to remove it, he (the Street Commissioner) was to have it done.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Worthy Man Cut off in the Prime of Life by an Accident.

Yesterday Coronor West held an inquest on the body of William McLaughlin, late foreman of the Brilliant Oil Works of Lockhart, Frew & Co., who was run over by a freight train the night previous. It seems that the deceased had been in the city on the evening of his death in company with his brother and another relative, and missing the eleven o'clock accommodation train, he undertook to walk to his residence, a short distance from the refinery. It is supposed that in walking along the track his foot caught in the guide rail, and that a freight train which passed had ran over him. He was found in an insensible condition, having both legs fearfully mangled, but he was still living. He was conveyed to the outer depot in Lowrenceville, and after surgical aid, he was removed to his home where he died. McLaughlin was a young married man, and leaves a wife and two children. He was sober and industrious, and held the respect of all his friends. The inquest resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts, of accidental death.

KEROSENE.

Still Unsuccessful—The Last Attempt—A Lady Seriously Injured.

It is impossible to handle kerosene in the neighborhood of a fire with any degree of safety, at least thus far all attempts in that direction have been unsuccessful, and very painful generally in their results. Yesterday a lady Mrs. McCue, residing at Woods Run, made the experiment and like many who have preceded her, suffered for her temerity. She had the can in her hand, and lit a match to start the fire, when there was an explosion and the burning oil set fire to her clothing. In her agony she ran into the yard and jumped into a well. Her screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, who as quickly as possible rescued her, and at once called in medical aid, Drs. Langfit and Stewart responding to the summons. The woman was found to be terribly burned about the lower limbs, but the physicians thought her injuries were not of a necessarily fatal character, although she was in a precarious condition last last.

Light linen suits for summer wear, every variety, style and price, suitable for young men, old men, boys or children, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Fine Liquors for Family Use, and where to Purchase.

The finest brandies in the city.
The best Holland gins.
The finest Jamaica rum.
Most celebrated champagnes.
Delicious Malaga wines.
Rare old port wines.
Best old Monongahela whisky.
Choice Bourbon whisky.
Irish, Poteen and Scotch whiskies.
Medicinal blackberry brandy.
Bottled ales and table wines,

And all descriptions of the finest foreign and domestic wines and liquors are offered at very reasonable rates, at the extensive importing house of James K. Lanahan, No. 355 Liberty street, in packages to suit dealers or private families. Purity and no adulteration guaranteed in all cases.

Linen Suits,
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Linen Suits,
for a mere song at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Everything fresh and stylish. No old goods to work off. The stock is always kept up at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

You can buy a coat from a dollar upwards at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

WILL HE HANG?

Ambrose Lynch Appeals to the Law—A Thin Defense—Vain Attempt at Washing out of Blood—A Show for the Gallows But Little for Liberty.

The outrageous and terrible murder of Deputy Sheriff Hatfield, of this county, is an incident fresh in the minds of our readers. For the perpetration of the cold blooded and heartless crime, Ambrose Lynch was convicted of murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is execution—death on the gallows. Yesterday his Counsel moved for a new trial in order to save the life of the unfortunate man, on the following grounds:

First—Because the jury were separated during the trial of the case.

Second—Because the point in substance as follows: "That even if defendant did find his sister in bed with deceased, that that fact would not amount in law to a sufficient provocation to justify the jury in finding a verdict of less than murder in the first degree," submitted and argued by the prosecution to the jury, was not answered, affirmed or denied by the court.

Third—Because the instructions of the Court to the jury upon what constitutes legal provocation are inconsistent with the affirmance of defendant's first point.

Fourth—Because the Court erred in refusing to affirm defendant's second point.

Fifth—Because the answer of the Court to defendant's second point is not responsive to the point.

Sixth—Because the tenor and effect of the Court's instructions to the jury, although eminently just and sound as abstract propositions of law, were, that a verdict of murder in the first degree ought to be found.

The motion was argued at considerable length by H. C. Mackrell and James Bredin, Esqs., on behalf of the motion and District Attorney Bayne and W. D. Moore, Esqs., against it. The first point in the list of reasons was not sustained by any evidence. It appeared that the only separation of the jury took place was that during the argument of one of the counsel on the trial, one of the jurymen left the box and was proceeding out of the court-room, when he was caught at the door by one of the tipstaves and returned to his seat. It not being shown that the juryman mentioned had had any communication with anybody during this separation, the court remarked that the matter was trifling, and therefore could not sustain the first reason.

The other reasons, all bearing on points of law, were fully discussed by the counsel on both sides.

The decision will be made to-day or by next Saturday.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

Marlow the Murderer—The Condemned Man in His Cell—The Visit of a Surgeon—Counting the Hours—Under the Shadow of the Gibbet.

A reporter of the Titusville *Herald* visited the convict Marlow who is in the jail at Mayville, awaiting his execution for murder, the particulars of which have been given in the GAZETTE.

IN HIS CELL.

The reporter found the prisoner stretched upon a mattress in the lower hall of the jail, his feet chained to the iron grating of one of the cells and his left hand hand-cuffed and fastened securely. He can rise from his recumbent position at pleasure and sit in a chair near by his pallet, but he is not allowed to walk about unless accompanied by his guard. He is constantly under the eye of his keeper, whether sleeping or waking, and is not left alone for a single moment, at least one person being with him constantly.

This watchfulness is necessary from the fact that Marlow has made several attempts to escape and but recently attacked and almost killed the jailor, in an attempt to get free. The reporter thus details his visit: When we saw him he seemed restless and nervously excited. His eyes were wild, his right hand was constantly moving about his head and face and throat, as if in search of something.

"Good morning," said Sheriff Harrington, as the door of the cell swung open.

"Good morning," said Marlow, with a look of desperate despair, and while we stood there for five minutes, he uttered not a word more, but as he lay upon his back, his eyes seemed riveted to the ceiling above him, or upon some object remote from us. Occasionally he would throw his eyes upon us, as much as to say, "when you have seen enough of me, go!"

Sheriff Harrington says that Marlow is a wonder. His stocism and apparent insensibility to the fearful fate now almost upon him seem almost incredible.

HE WANTS TO SEE HIS WIFE'S SISTER.

On Saturday last the Sheriff asked him if he would not like to have a clergyman call upon him? "No sir," said Marlow, with a look of terrible defiance.

"Are there any friends you'd like to have come and see you?" asked the Sheriff.

"I'd like to have my wife's sister come from Erie and get my body and bury it."

"Is that all?" asked the Sheriff.

"Yes!" said Marlow, and not a word more did he say.

A HORRIBLE PROPOSITION.

We are told that one day last week he bantered a physician, who called to dress his wounds, made by himself in his attempt to commit suicide, to purchase his body after his execution! Marlow set no price, we believe, and the matter dropped.

THE MURDERER'S WIFE.

In the upper hall of the jail, directly over where the murderer is confined, sits his wife, the picture of contentment or reckless disregard of her surroundings, it could hardly be divined which. Her children, two in number, have been sent to the Poor House, her husband a murderer, condemned to die, and within four days of his awful fate, and she a prisoner in the same jail, charged with the crime of aiding and assisting him to escape!

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

The execution of Marlow takes place on Friday next, if the Governor does not interfere—an altogether improbable event. The gibbet will be set up in one of the upper halls of the jail, an apartment scarcely capable of holding fifty persons. It was here that Battles was hanged, and one other we believe. The fearful engine of death, with its hooks, staple springs and the hangman's rope, are all in readiness, and the victim is counting the hours of his stay upon earth.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOHN KASEY was fined $10 by Alderman Armstrong, of Allegheny, for calling John Seep names.

A WELL known female vagrant, Rachel Miller, was committed ninety days to the Work House by Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

MAYOR CALLOW'S "later Franklin," yesterday was Samuel Franklin, who was sent to the Work House for three months as a professional thief.

GEORGE HOPKINS to-morrow will have an opportunity of explaining why he flourished a razor in such close proximity to Frank Freyvogle's throat and threatened to kill him.

ROBERT DICKSON, charged with stealing a silver watch from the store of John Getty, in Manchester, had a hearing before Mayor Callow yesterday morning and was committed for trial.

JOHN DEVINE has a divine wife who he states is a confirmed inebriate, and upon his recommendation Mayor Callow yesterday morning committed her to the Work House for sixty days.

JOHN FITZGERALD seeks the shield of law to protect him from Mary Shields, who has expressed a determination to "knife him." Mary presides over a green grocery, corner of Wood and Water streets.

ORDINANCE officer Geary yesterday morning made complaint before Mayor Callow, against Mr. R. G. Elliott, a contractor, for obstructing the sidewalk, on Cedar avenue with building material. Mr. Elliott gave bail for a hearing.

DANIEL EVANS, by an information made before Alderman Barr, charges John Mimich with fraudulenly converting to his own use a pair of shoes worth three dollars, which had been left for repairs in his care. A warrant was issued.

RICHARD HOFFMAN, Henry Weissler and Jacob Liekmond, citizens, were called upon for assistance by Lloyd McGoffin, an officer, in making an arrest, and refused. McGoffin has since made information against them for violation of law, before Alderman Smith, and warrants have been issued.

FORTY-FIVE cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning. The following were sent to the Work House: Joseph Coyle, vagrancy, sixty days; Anna Thompson, disorderly conduct, sixty days; William Bowen, disorderly, sixty days; John Rocksberry, Cath. Crossan, Bridget Muldoon and Eliza Cook, thirty days.

MORRIS BROWN was before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, on a charge of horse stealing, preferred against him by Daniel Jackson. The accused was found with the horse in his possession, and admits that he took it clandestinely, but declares that he and informant are in partnership in it, and that he could not get his share of its service by other means than that pursued. A hearing will be accorded, and all the facts developed at Alderman O'Donnell's office.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Scrimshaw Concrete Pavement has been in use and thoroughly tested in the East for nine years. There is no room for doubt now that the bituminous pavements are the coming pavements. The facts before the public, in Paris and Brooklyn, prove this. All other Concrete Pavements laid in this country are at present experimental merely, and an imitation and infringement of the Scrimshaw PATENT, (patented August 21st, 1860, and have so far, although in some cases they promised well, proved to be in two or three years, an entire failure. We hold a just appreciation of our rights under this patent, as we have paid for them and will maintain them. We respectfully call the attention of all persons laying Concrete Pavements and Walks in Allegheny county, AS WELL AS THOSE HAVING THEM LAID, to the law made and provided for the patentees from infringements.

The Scrimshaw Company has the exclusive right to lay this pavement, they do not make unreasonable charges, and they guarantee their work in all cases, and while reminding the public that our pavement is not in its best condition at first, and use improves it, we insist that this is the best guarantee of permanent durability, and we know of no artificial method of hardening these pavements which does not seriously injure them.

J. L. HASTINGS & CO.,
Agents Scrimshaw Pavement Co.
Office, GAZETTE Building.
Adress, Lock Box 86, Allegheny City.

Every Style of Summer Suits.
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
Every style of Summer suits,
At the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

POLITICAL.

Important Nominations Made.

The Republicans of the XXth Congressional District have nominated Col. H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, for Congress. This district is composed of Clarion, Crawford Venango and Mercer counties, representing some 180,000 votes, and manufacturing interests of considerable importance. Col. Richmond is a gentlemen of large ability, great intelligence, and has ever been identified with the progressive political and social movements in his district. He is not a bitter partisan, but an honest, consistent Republican, willing to accord full hearing to those who object to his principles, and to give away any position he maintains when convinced that the other side is right. Such men are needed in Congress. On such the destiny of our country depends. He is a good and true man, and will carry so many Democratic and Liberal Republican votes as to swell his majority into the thousands.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

The Republican conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District met yesterday, at the Central Hotel and nominated Hon. A. W. Taylor for Congress. The very best of feeling prevailed, and the selection of the candidate nominated, it is earnestly predicted, will carry the district, which is composed of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties. The candidate set forward is a staunch and able Republican, and if elected will prove one of the most useful members of Congress.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The conferees of the XXIVth Senatorial District met yesterday at the Central Hotel and organized by electing E. P. Hildebrand, Esq., of Indiana county, as chairman, and Col. J. Arthur Ege, of Greensburg, as Secretary. A. A. Fulton, Esq., of Greensburg, and Col. D. S. Porter, of Indiana, were nominated as district delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The selections were well and wisely made.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Items of Interest to Pittsburghers.

LAST week says the Seville *Times* we printed a short article taken from an exchange relating to the probable straightening of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. We have since taken some pains to ascertain the real truth of the reports in circulation and from a reliable and semi-official source we learn that the project of building a new track for the P. Ft. W. & R. R. has become a settled fact.

THE Painesville *Telegraph* is glad to be able to announce that the subscriptions to the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad, giving an extention of time for its completion, have been so far complied with, that the arrangements, identifying Messrs. Wick and others, of Youngstown, with the interests of the road, have been fully completed. On Thursday, there was to be elected a new board of officers, and the organization propose to push forward the whole work with all possible dispatch, and to extend it to the Ohio river to connect with Pittsburgh. The Warren and Sharon people propose to build a road of the same gauge immediately, thus giving connection with the business of Chenango Valley. This arrangement connects with this road many of the heaviest iron manufacturers and coal owners in the Mahoning Valley.

THE Pennsylvania R. R. company have a corps of engineers at work between Orrville, in Wayne county, and Spring Mills, in Richland county, completing surveys through Smithville and Ashland. The report of the engineers is very favorable to this important "cut off." The grade in no one place will exceed 35 feet to the mile, and most of the way not to exceed 15—thus avoiding the heavy grade east of Wooster and Lucus on the old road, and shortening their line 10½ miles. When this short line is completed the capacity for carrying freight will be more than doubled. On all roads with a thirty-five feet grade engines will carry from 35 to 40 cars while on a grade of 55 feet the same power will move but fifteen cars. The estimated cost for grading, right of way, ties, masonry, &c., is $900,000 for 43 miles. This would seem to be a large sum of money to expend, but it is a mere trifle when compared with the continual expense in running this extra 10½ miles. The actual cost to the Pennsylvania company in running the Fort Wayne road is $12,000 per mile, saving in running expenses alone $129,000 per year, saying nothing about the increased capacity in moving freight, and time saved. The cities of Mansfield and Wooster must necessarily be "switched off" the main line, but will still be accommodated with sufficient railway facilities to carry on business. Ashland will be the principal town on the new line, and will stand equal in a commercial point of view, with either Wooster or Mansfield.

A Pittsburgh Merchant Complimented at Cape May.

Mr. Joseph Liebler, the celebrated "trunk king" was serenaded at Cape May, on Tuesday last, by a number of the guests there, who presented him with a beautiful crown made of leather and studded with trunk ornaments in brass and silver plate. He was thus crowned formally as the Trunk King of the State. The insignia of his trade royalty will shortly be placed on exhibition at his extensive salesrooms, No 104 Wood street. The affair was a very pleasant one and afforded much enjoyment to the guests at Cape May from this neighborhood, all of whom have with them in the shape of trunks, valises, and carpet sacks, evidences of the superiority of his manufactures.

A full suit of clothing can be had at the Boston One Price Clothing store—well made and stylish—for ten dollars.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

There is nothing like being clad in garments suitable for the season, and there is no place in the city where they may be had at less cost, or in greater variety and style, than at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The best styles of business suits for summer wear—cool and comfortable, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Why the Democratid Movement Turned Out a Failure.

Emilio Castelar's third paper, in the August number of *Harper's Magazine*, contains this definition of the causes of the failure of the Republican party in Spain:

How did it happen that a movement Democratic in character, and consequently of anti-monarchical tendencies, did not attain the republic? There were several reasons for this. First—The revolution which broke out so often only triumphed when conservative elements were co-operating with it, and these conserative elements demanded that the ancient monarchical form should be restored, knowing that with the ancient monarchical form they would acquire their historic predominance. Second—In the constant Republican propaganda there had been diffused among the people an idea of national unity, of individual rights, and of universal suffrage; but the idea of the Republican form had only been propagated in secret. The public propaganda came to the people, but not the secret. They demanded what they understood—the essence of our ideas, but did not demand what they were ignorant of—the form of our Government. *Third*—Among the Latin people, a people of inspiration, it is necessary for the implanting of an idea to proclaim it in the first days, in those supreme moments of revolutions which are the moments of creation. The word republic was not pronounced by any junta, and the republic failed. *Fourth*—The Republicans were divided. Some thought that if the principles essential to all Democracy were admitted, it was indispensable to accept the monarchy; others that nothing was attained if the republic was not also attained. *Fifth*—The revolution was in part military, and the generals who conducted it feared two things—that the republic might be opposed to the army at home, and that abroad it might give umbrage to the monarchs of Europe. All these concurrent causes contributed to the result that the revolution of September substituted one monarch for another, and did not attain the logical consequence of its ideas—the true republic.

AUSTRIA is not likely to be excited in so lively a manner as Germany by the "Old Catholic" movement. It is apparently making way even there. In Austria, as in Germany, an outcry has been raised against the Jesuits, and a demand made for their expulsion from the country. At a recent sitting of the Reichrath—about a week ago—a series of reports on various petitions asking that the Jesuits should be prohibited from settling in Austria were read. The petitions also required that the members of the Order of Jesuits who are not subjects of theEmpire should be expelled from the Austrian territory. Ultimately the Reichrath, on the suggestion of the commission which had reported on the petition, passed a resolution requesting the government to take the whole questions of religious association into its consideration, and to regulate them so as to bring their position into harmony with the fundamental laws of the constitution. A report on the position of the "Old Catholics" has also been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The conclusions of the report are very favorable to the anti-infallibilists, who ought, it says, to be protected in the exercise of the rights conferred by the constitution on a recognized Church equality with the Infallibilists.

IN the recent speech of the Duke of Argyle in proposing the second reading of the Scotch Education Bill in the House of Lords, mention was made of a curious exemplification of a system of compulsory education nearly four hundred years ago. The Duke of Argyle stated that in 1494 an act was passed by a Scotch Parliament imposing the heavy penalty of £20 upon parents who failed in certain circumstances to send their children to school. It is true that the compulsion was confined to a section of the population, as it was only freeholders who were liable to the penalty, and that only in the cases of the eldest sons. No provision was made for younger sons, who in case of the death of their elder brother might take their places. Still the fact stands, and it is a remarkable one, that nearly four centuries ago a stringent compulsory rule was applied to a certain section of the population, so as to ensure the education of those likely to prove the more influential and independent members of the community.

THE LABOR PARTY.

Conference of the National Labor Party.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A Conference of the National Labor party, as represented by delegates to the Columbus Convention, was held here to-day. About sixty members were present, among whom were W. H. Bevan, of Carbon county, Pa.; Damon Y. Kilgore, Pennsylvania; A. M. Puett, Indiana; McDowell, Pennsylvania, and Coroner Young, of New York.

There was a large representation from the New England States.

E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, acted as chairman. The proceedings were begun by discussing the propriety of expelling Messrs. Puett, Groom and Cameron, the committee appointed by the Columbus Convention to inform Messrs. Davis and Parker that they were nominees of the convention, but who, it was claimed, had been derelict.

Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, moved the expulsion of the committee, whom he denounced as political tricksters, and traitors to the Labor party. Several seconded the motion. The Chairman ruled that the motion could not be entertained from that point. A vote of censure was then about to be voted upon, when Mr. Puett entered. The motion was withdrawn to enable him to explain. From what has been said by the speakers, it appears that when the committee went to Washington, instead of waiting on Judge Davis, they endeavored to traffic with other politicians. It is understood the conference will direct their party to refrain from taking any part in the coming election.

Mr. Puett made an explanation of the action of the committee, which was unheard.

Mr. Caswell, of Maine, presented a resolution accusing the committee of political treason.

He was called to order by Mr. McMahon, of Massachusetts, who thought the whole convention out of order, and offered a resolution confining the deliberations to one point, "Labor and its Needs." He continued to speak in denunciation of capital and capitalists, charging the failure of previous movements to the truckling political treachery of the representatives. Principle is wanted now, and a declaration of principles is the most pressing before the convention.

Several members excitedly demanded a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Kilgore, whose fealty to the labor party had been impugned, branded any man doubting it as a liar and villain.

Mr. Dalton thought this a premeditated attempt to carry the assemblage for Grant or Greeley. He would not have Grant, and could not go Greeley. [Loud applause.] The committee was appointed. A recess was taken.

At the close of the morning session a call was issued for a meeting of the reprepentatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, and Virginia, and there was a large attendance. Max Edmond, of New York, was chosen Chairman. Resolutions denouncing the so-called Labor Reformers as tricksters and wire pullers, and announcing their withdrawal from that body, were adopted amidst great excitement.

At the afternoon session of the regular body a letter was read from John Siney, of Philadelphia, expressing the opinion that it would be unwise to make any national nominations for President or Vice President.

At the evening session of the Labor Reform conference, representatives were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, West Virginia, Indiana and Kansas. E. M. Chamberlain, of Boston, presided. The meeting was, as during the day, very inharmonious, some favoring immediate nominations, and others claiming that the conference had no power to make nominations.

Mr. McNeil, of Massachusetts, said it was clear that if this Conventien were to make nominations it would nominate Grant, but he did not think it a nominating Convention.

Mr. Graves, of Cincinnati, claimed that this was as much a nominating convention as that at Columbus, where it was said sixteen States were represented, whereas in reality there were not delegates from more than five States.

After much angry discussion, which showed the sentiment of the majority to be in favor of nominating Grant and Wilson, power was given to the Executive Committee to call, if desirable, a National Convention of the Labor Reform party.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—The small-pox continues its ravages at Valparaiso and other Chilian cities.

—The steamships Russia, from Liverpool, and Thuringia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York; the Algeria and Alice at Liverpool.

—A letter from San Diego De Cuba reports several minor successes for the Cuban insurgents at Sama, Guantonanio, Barajague, and other points, and asserts that they are preparing to resume hostilities on a large scale.

—A Utica (N. Y.) dispatch says that President Grant arrived there at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and will be given a public reception. He will be the guest of Senator Conkling until Thursday night, when he leaves for the Thousand Islands.

—A New York *Herald* special telegram from Matamoras, Mexico, says that General Rocha has levied a forced loan of eighty thousand dollars against the merchants of Monterey, and that the country was quieting down politically under the effect of the act of a peaceful acceptance of the succession of Lerdo Le Tejada to supreme executive authority after Juarez.

—Dispatches from Brussels say that the United States steamer Wachusetts, whilst at Antwerp, enlisted one hundred Belgians, including a number of minors, who were taken without their parents' consent. The latter complained, but the officers of the Wachusetts refused to release the minors. The matter has, however, been arranged by the authorities.

—The two Republican newspapers of the City of Mexico, of the 13th inst., contain accounts of the recent release of Charles Thirle, an American. He had some time ago written several letters from Chiapas to the United States Minister at the City of Mexico, but they were broken open on the route at Oajaca, and as they contained charges of murder and other outrages of Mexican officials perpetrated upon Americans, false charges were brought against Thirle and he was imprisoned for four months. The documents connected with this affair have been forwarded to Washington.

SARATOGA.

Barnard Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, July 30.—Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer, testified that Judge Barnard told him he wanted his house plastered, that he had seen Wm. M. Tweed, and could have anything he wanted. Witness said Barnard had not paid him for the work done by him.

DIED:

McCORD—On Monday evening, 29th inst., ELLIE STEPHENSON, only daughter of James E. and Sue McCord, aged 17 months and 19 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Lacock street, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BAILEY—At Oakland, Md., on Monday morning, July 29, A. McDOWELL, infant son of A. McD. and Lizzie B. Bailey, aged 8 months.

Funeral on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Robert Dalzell, 49 Stockton avenue, Allegheny city. 2

BEESON—On Tuesday, July 30th, at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., MARIA McMASTER, infant daughter of Jacob and the late Maria J. Beeson, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, Henry C. Lippincott, Herron avenue, opposite the car station, 13th ward, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

[Uniontown, Pa., papers please copy.]

FLEMING—On Monday evening, July 29th, 1872, infant son of Lewis D. and Matilda Fleming. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from the residence of its parents, 264 Lacock street, Allegheny.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.
☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:u90

☞FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap8:o83

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

NOTICE.
Persons who prefer buying their trees at home, instead of from travelers, can rely on our stock of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.,
For the fall trade, being very large and superior.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
jy 5 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
92 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NOTICE.—ABOUT EIGHT MONTHS ago a drayman left four vises at my house, with the remark that somebody would call for them. They are still at my house and the owner of them is hereby requested to have them removed within two weeks from now, after proving property and paying costs, otherwise I shall dispose of them in a lawful way.
MARTIN HALLER,
jy30:g77 618 Penn avenue.

FENCE BUILDING
Of all kinds constructed with neatness and dispatch. Call on or address the undersigned at 74 Forbes street, one square south of the Oakland Passenger R. W. Track, at Chestnut street
au6:o86 M. F. KIMBALL.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., July 30, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.			
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.		FALL.	
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	1
Omaha	11	4	0	0	0	0
Leavenwo'h	10	5	0	0	0	8
Keokuk	4	5	0	1	0	0
Cairo	22	10	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	19	0	0	0	0	4
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati	15	8	0	0	0	9
Louisville	7	4	0	0	0	2
Memphis	24	4	8	11	0	0
Nashville	7	10	0	0	0	11

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, O., July 30.—River falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Arlington, St. Louis; Juniata and Messenger, Pittsburgh. Departed—Messenger, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Arrived—James Howard, St. Louis. No departures. Clear; thermometer 95.

VICKSBURG, July 30.—Down—Pauline Carroll and Gen. Allen. Up—H. M. Shreve; Glencoe and City of Vicksburg. Clear and warm. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Arrived—Means, Emperor and Hero, Ohio river; Johnson, Keokuk; Redwing, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Probasco, Cincinnati; Dictator, Memphis; Wild Cat, Ohio river; Muscatine, St. Paul. River falling fast; clear; hot.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Clear and hot; indications of rain to-night. River falling slowly; 7 feet 4 inches in canal; 5 feet 4 inches in chute. Arrived—Minneola, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Minneola, Cincinnati. Business light.

CAIRO, ILL., July 30.—Arrived—Aid, White river, 1 P. M.; Clipper, Paducah, 3; City of Chester, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5; Smoky City, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, 7. Departed—Aid, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Clipper, St. Louis, 5. River fallen two inches. Clear; mercury 92 to-night.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Clear and hot. River rising. Departed—John T. Moore and John Kyle, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Utah and Dardanelle, Arkansas river. The heated term continues. Thermometer to-day 96; eight cases of sunstroke were reported.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 30.—Clear till noon; mercury 98; heavy rain since noon, with thunder and lightning. River stationary. Grand Lake and barges, down; Lawrence, Cincinnati to Memphis; Idlewild, from Cairo at 3 A. M.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Quickstep, to Cairo, at 5 P. M.; Grey Eagle, Louisville and return; Mary Ament, Grand View and return; Rapidan No. 2, for Eastport at 6 P. M.; J. H. Bigby and barges, down at 4:30 P. M. Business tolerably fair.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Departed—Jno. Kyle, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Colorado, St. Louis. River rising slowly. Weather intensely hot, and twenty persons have succumbed since yesterday. Numbers of cattle and horses have also died from sun-stroke.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Cattle: receipts 3,792; market active for shipping grades; prices firm and about 8c higher, fair to choice selling at $5@5.35; a lot of 112 extra steers, averaging 1,430 lbs, brought $6.70; a lot of very choice 14 cwt steers at $7; Texans sold at $3.25; $4.12 for through and corn fed. Hogs: receipts 7,183; market active and firm; prices 10c higher; Yorkers $4.75@4.90; heavy grades $4.45@4.65. Sheep: receipts 514; market firm at $4@5. Lambs sold at $2.75@3.25 per head.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 30.—Beef cattle: receipts 592; business generally active, particularly for the best grade cattle; choice $10@10.50; extra $9@9.50; first quality $7.50@8.50; second do $6@7.00; third do $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,552; lambs and sheep sold at 10@11½c lower than last week; market dull; sales in lots at $4@5.50 each; extra $6@9.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton sales 20 bales; prices nominal, good ordinary 19c; lower middlings 20c; middlings 21; receipts 55; no exports; stock 5,858.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton unchanged; low middlings, 20c; sales 65; stock 1,085.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton dull; middlings none; nets receipts 5; sales 50; stock 5,715.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21c; net receipts 49; sales 10; stock 1,500.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; good 19¾@20c; net receipts 22; stock 336.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JOHN W. GEARY.

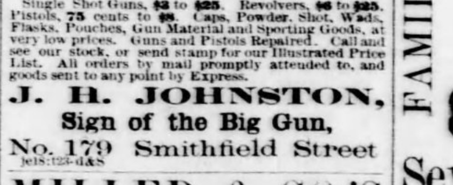
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOORS AND SASH.
Perfect Material,
Perfect Work,
Perfectly Dry,
Cheapest in the Market.
Hoop, Jones & Co.,
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny,
jy12



Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
je18:123-d&S

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc. je27:172

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
je27 PITTSBURGH.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.,
(Successors to HAYS & STEWART.)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings
No. 102 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
my29:f16 68 Wood street.

WHITE LEAD! WHITE LEAD!

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15, 1872.

The report of the burning of our White Lead Works, occasioned by the destruction of those belonging to another firm in this city, having been widely published, we think it due to ourselves to advise our friends and customers of the error, and that we are still prepared to fill all orders promptly.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,
(FORMERLY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,)
137 FIRST AVENUE.
je14:t4

AMUSEMENTS.

☞GLENWOOD GROVE—THE FINEST GROVE for Picnics. Accommodations better than ever before. Hourly trains; no extras needed. (See new time card F., W. & B. R.R.) Fare cheaper and rent lower than elsewhere. Special rates for Sunday schools and private picnics. For further information call on or address J. H. WILLIAMSON, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, or inquire at Clark's Bakery, No. 66 Seventh avenue. Ice furnished at city prices. je15

AUCTION SALES.

THE
Village of Montrose
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, August 26, 1872.

Montrose is located on the Allegheny River, at Fairview Station, on the West Penn Railroad, and opposite the Borough of Verona on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. At the latter point the Railroad Company are erecting LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ROUND HOUSE AND SHOPS. This village is situated on a beautiful table overlooking the valley of the Allegheny, being admirably adapted to the erection of picturesque homes. It has been laid out on a liberal plan, with

BROAD STREETS AND PUBLIC PARKS,

It being the intention of the Improvement Trust Company to make it

A MODEL VILLAGE,

Where the inhabitants can enjoy the pure country air with city advantages. To accomplish this the Company are now grading the streets and will at once construct

WATER WORKS

With Engines, Pipes and Reservoirs sufficient to supply the entire village with pure water. They will also erect a commodious

SCHOOL HOUSE AND TOWN HALL.

All of these improvements will be transferred free to the Borough Authorities for the benefit of the lot owners. Let all who wish to secure a

Rural City Home,

Examine this plan and prepare for the

Great Auction Sale.

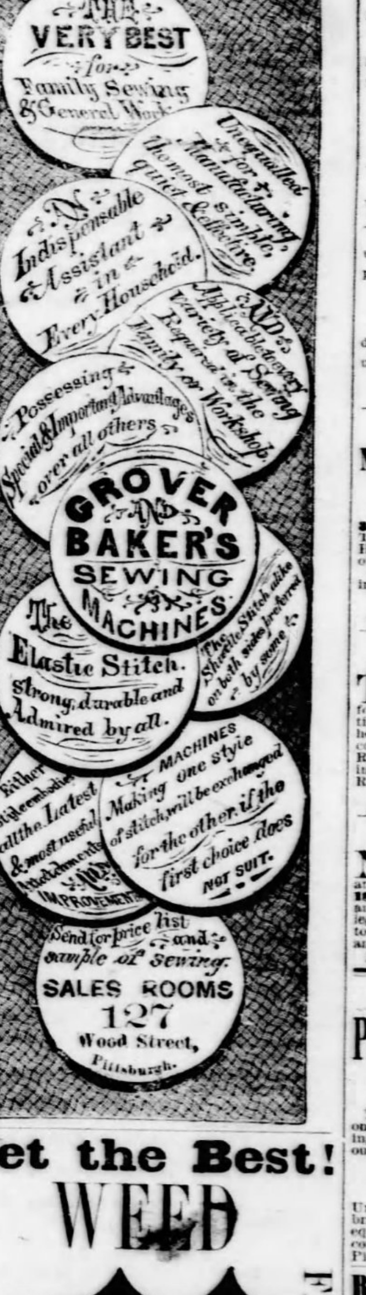
TERMS—One-tenth cash, balance in one hundred monthly payments without interest. Life Insurance added free.

HOUSES BUILT FOR PURCHASERS,

Payable for in 100 monthly payments, without interest. For further information inquire of

The Improvement Trust Co.,
No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,
jy29:MWF PITTSBURGH.

SEWING MACHINES.



Get the Best!
WEED
FAMILY FAVORITE
Sewing Machines.
GENERAL AGENT FOR WESTERN PA.,
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 Market Street.
ap5:o66-MWF

CIGARS DE JOY.
Recommended by the Medical Profession as a certain cure in the worst cases of
ASTHMA,
and all spasmodic affections of the Respiratory Organs. In packages of 28 cigars, price $2. Sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.
jy4

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
je29 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

Franklin Fire Ins. Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,355,749.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 445 West Jefferson street,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1872.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for the improvement of the Wabash River, will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, August 10, 1872.

The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained by personal application at this office, or at the office of Mr. F. Stein, Civil Engineer, No. 203 Winston street, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and must be made separately for the different kinds of work. Those for snagging must be indorsed, "Proposals for Snagging the Wabash River," those for dredging, "Proposals for Dredging the Wabash River" and those for the Improvement of Coffee Island Chute and Grand Chain in a similar manner, and all must be addressed to

jy29:v86 G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, at Harrisburg, Pa., from now until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, for supplying the State with Printing Paper, said paper to be book paper, measuring 26 by 40 inches, and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and supercalendered.

Also, Double Flat Cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream, and to be tub-sized. Bids will be received for each kind separately. Said proposals to be opened in presence of bidders on THURSDAY, the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The contract to run one year.

The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples, which will be furnished upon application at the office of the Superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and sureties, as required by Acts of April 10th, 1867, and April 10th, 1868.

JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.
HARRISBURG, July 17, 1872. jy19:v19

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received to 6 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, August 1st, for BUILDING THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, to be erected on the Cathedral lot, situate on Grant street and Virgin alley. The Proposals to cover the building of the foundation and the complete finishing of the residence. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to receive or reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be left at B. RAFFERTY'S STORE, on Wylie street, or E. HOUSTON'S, 107 Fifth avenue.

The Plans and Specifications can be seen and examined at the Architects' office of BALPH & PEEBLES, 116 Federal street, Allegheny city.

EUGENE J. SMITH, Secretary,
jy15:u98 98 Washington street.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Third story, City Building,
ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in this office until TUESDAY, July 30th, at noon, for the HEATING (by steam) of the new Home for the Poor now in course of erection at Claremont Station. Bidders will please submit their plans and estimated cost of the same.

Sealed Proposals will also be received in this office until TUESDAY, July 30th, at noon, for the PLUMBING WORK of the new Home.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Barr & Moser, No. 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE GERST, President.
WM. MURDOCK, Secretary. jy26:v65

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING, the Board of Water Commissioners now offer the PITTSBURGH WATER EXTENSION BONDS

These Bonds have twenty-five years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are free from all local and State taxes.

Further information can be obtained on application
JOH[illegible]
my14:r18

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., July [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 3 P. M., FRIDAY, August 2d, 1872, for supplying the Committee on Wharves with

CLINKERS

during the current year, to be placed on the [illegible] under the direction of the Wharf Masters.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
jy22:v80 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 30, 1872.

Notice to Carpenters and Painters.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. MONDAY, August 5th, 1872, for Enclosing Trestle Work and Housing of Water Tank on Troy Hill. Proposals will also be received for the Painting of the same.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
jy30:v92 City Controller.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY CO.,
No. 61 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, July 30, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until Monday, August 12, 1872, for the excavation of foundations, timber for foundations, and masonry for the bridge over the Monongahela river at Port Perry, for the P. R. R. branch, to connect with the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the office of the P., V. & C. Railway Company. Bids to be addressed to

J. M. BYERS,
jy30:v97 Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., July 29, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. THURSDAY, August 8th, 1872, for BUILDING A NEW ENGINE HOUSE and LOCK-UP on Kerr street, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

jy29:v83 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., President.

The leading school for ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States. Elegant buildings, well finished and carpeted throughout. Thorough teaching. *Eight Departments.*

Twenty-three Teachers.

Unsurpassed facilities in Music and other ornamental branches. Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall Term commences September 10. Send to the President, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. jy29:v76-MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, No. 62 GRANT STREET. The next session of this school will begin on MONDAY, September 9. Registers giving full particulars can be had at the Book Stores, or at the Institute, after August 27th.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.
jy27:v60-WS

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c
No. 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Near Diamond, (Howard Block,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE CLAY
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY FLUES
AND
Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
Terms Cash. 132 SECOND AVENUE.

STRAY COW.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, on Saturday, the 20th inst., a YELLOW COW about 7 or 8 years old, and very cross. The owner is requested to come after her, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs.

FREDERICK VOLLMANN,
jy25:v54 4 Mile Run, near Oakland Car Station.

Best Yellow Pine Flooring
AT $40 PER M.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
ap13 65 and 67 Sandusky street Allegheny City.